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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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Vol. VIII

NEW YORK, JUNE 15, 1921

No. 24

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Every opportunity is offered to inspect this material and failure to inspect will not be considered sufficient grounds for refunds or adjustments after award is made because buyers expectations were not realized. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

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Bids will be received for the entire quantity or for the total amount in any one or more lots. Inspection is invited at point of storage, the Old Hickory Ordnance Reserve Depot, Jacksonville, Tenn. Samples for the purpose of making assay may be procured on application to the Commanding Officer of above Depot. Requests for inspection permits should also be made to him.

A special form is required for making bids. These together with circular proposal giving detailed information may be had on application to the Chairman, Philadelphia District Salvage Board, 1710 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa., or Ordnance Salvage Board, 20th and B Streets, Washington, D. C.

All Bids Must Be Submitted to
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WAR DEPARTMENT

Lavender Fleur—Chiris

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are both
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THEY mix freely with water, forming rich, cream-like emulsions which do not separate on standing. No oily rise. No sediment. No deterioration with age.

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Chemical Department

17 Battery Place

New York, N. Y.



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ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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PRICES CURRENT

IMPORTS

VOLSTEAD'S IGNORANCE

The uses of alcohol in the industries are so widely known and so well understood by the average person that Representative Volstead's ignorance of its necessity in manufacturing thousands of products and as a solvent in industrial processes comes as a painful surprise. If laws governing the commerce of the country are framed on prejudice and ignorance the United States will never be able to compete in foreign trade or to hold the domestic market against foreign competition. Congressmen are supposed to have sufficient time to investigate conditions before passing upon bills. If witnesses who volunteer to testify at hearings, or are summoned for examination, do not supply the information desired Congress has power to appoint committees to learn the facts and report their findings. It is the duty of a member of Congress to weigh the evidence, giving credence to statements made by technical men of experience, yet the Congressman from Minnesota rebuffed Dr. Martin H. Ittner, chairman of the Committee on Industrial Alcohol of the American Chemical Society, when testifying before the Committee on Judiciary now considering the new Volstead bill, and intimated that the protests of chemists were neither honest nor intelligent. Volstead seems to take the stand that anything he doesn't know, doesn't exist. There have been others who held such views, but they never reached the distinction of representing a section of the United States in Congress and Volstead will probably follow them into oblivion before long.

Mr. Volstead had a very small plurality at the last election receiving 36,822 ballots to 35,370 cast by the Independents for Kvale. The Democratic candidate received 3,538 ballots which combined with the Independent vote indicates that Volstead is a representative of the minority of the voters in the Seventh Minnesota Congress District. An official count was necessary to decide the contest.

MISREPRESENTATION BY SAMPLES

A New York house purchased citric acid in London and paid cash against documents. The London bank required a certificate of analysis from a chemist before they paid the bill authorized by the American purchaser who had opened a letter of credit with them. The certificate of analysis from a well-known reputable chemist of London was furnished the bank by the seller, the chemist's report stating that the citric acid was U.S.P. and of good quality. The bank paid the bill, evidently feeling that they had taken all steps necessary to protect the interests of their client. As a matter of fact, the bank had followed the usual procedure, although said "usual procedure" amounts to, and

has always amounted to, a gross violation of the common-sense precautions of every-day business. They had insisted upon a chemist's certificate of analysis but had paid no attention whatever to the sample upon which the analysis was based. The sample was a fake, for when the goods arrived in the United States, it was found not to be citric acid at all, but sodium sulfide, worth less than 10 per cent of the value of the citric.

The foregoing example is only one of many ways in which the "sample shark" sells one thing and delivers another. Substituting a "hand-picked" sample for a truly representative portion of the goods in order to dispose of a mediocre product, is likewise very common. The various subterfuges are all apparently very clever, but not one of the tricks is sufficiently deceiving if common business precautions are taken. The sample is the basis of the whole thing. Unless it is right, nothing is right, so that a certificate of analysis from the best chemist in Christendom is valueless unless the certificate is accompanied by positive assurance that the sample from which the analysis has been made, is truly representative of the goods in the case.

Before buying from an unknown source, before a bank lends money on a commodity, when buying goods on the basis of a chemical assay, and in a myriad of other instances where caution is a fundamental necessity, a certificate of correct and representative sample from a reputable and disinterested party, should play just as prominent part in the transaction as the certificate of analysis from the chemist. Recourse to the courts is always in order to secure redress from fraud, and then again, there are jails, but legal difficulties are expensive so why not take common-sense precautions in advance to avoid unnecessary trouble, delay, and expense?

THE OXALIC ACID JOKER

The oxalic acid situation is sufficient to make anyone stop and think. The decision of the Treasury Department placing this acid, among other things, in the class of "synthetic organic chemicals" under Section 501 of the Emergency Tariff Act came as a decided surprise to those of the trade who have been importing this material. The inclusion of oxalic may or may not have been intentional, but certain it is that if it was intentional the forces which accomplished this end worked without the slightest publicity. Shipments of oxalic acid were ready for shipment on the other side, others were afloat and in one case, at least, ready to be unloaded from the ship at a pier in New York before the importers realized what they were up against. Immediately the market was filled with speculators, anxious to buy. Prices rose rapidly on this sudden flurry and it is stated that sales were made as high as 21c per pound for a lot of 25 barrels. All of this occurred in a market which has shown almost no consuming interest for months. The artificiality of the rise is evident and opinions are to the effect that no such increase can be permanent under present conditions.

The same unexpected ruling included formic acid, amyl alcohol, amyl acetate, butyl alcohol and

fusel oil. The arbitrariness of the decision is the same, although the fact that there were fewer interested parties has prevented similar movements of prices. The broadness of the term used and the all-inclusive interpretation given it are matters of wonder in the entire trade.

Unquestionably the market was manipulated and, also unquestionably, by the importers and holders of imported goods. The wisdom of their activities from their own point of view is open to serious question. The intention is obviously to convince Congress that the domestic supplies are insufficient and that imports should be permitted to make up the deficit. Frankly we can't see the point, especially when makers themselves are holding their prices on oxalic acid down to 16c per pound or thereabouts. Their attitude is fully as absurd as that only recently abandoned by the manufacturers of holding prices up "just because" and refusing to enter the market until they could get their price. Possibly this attitude might be construed as an effort to convince Congress that manufacturing costs are so high here as to call for protection in a substantial form. We are not perfectly sure that the domestic makers need protection. They certainly should make themselves heard.

ACQUITTED ON A TECHNICALITY

The instructions to the jury in the "orange cat" dye case on trial at Newark, owing to which the defendants were acquitted, are mystifying to the layman. The Federal judge who tried the case was not convinced that the United States Government was the owner of the dyes stolen from the Textile Alliance warehouse in Hoboken. They were reparation colors contributed by Germany under the Versailles Treaty. The evidence submitted on behalf of the Government to prove the ownership consisted of cables and letters proving the source of the dyes and the purpose of the importation by the Textile Alliance, and the fact of ownership was further testified to by competent witnesses.

Certain links in the evidence, deemed necessary by the Federal judge, were missing. In his view the records of the Reparation Commission were essential to prove ownership with technical exactness, and these could not be produced. It is lamentable that criminals should be set free on such technical grounds, but no one doubts the court's sincerity. The decision was based upon a legal conclusion for which he stands responsible.

Believers in the well-known superstition that a man's left ear will "burn" whenever ill is being spoken of him, should appeal to the Hon. Mr. Volstead to allow a self-registering thermometer to be attached to said Mr. Volstead's left ear to determine the truth of the matter. Said Hon. Mr. Volstead should be approached on the ground of scientific research.

The American Society of Magicians will hold its annual meeting in New York on July 3 and 4. The drug and chemical trades had better attend looking for salesmen!

Misrepresentation by Samples

Unscrupulous Dealers Resort to Many Subterfuges in Deceiving Gullible Buyers and Obtaining Money From Banks

By CHARLES V. BACON, Consulting Chemist

COURTS have held that samples shall represent the goods and govern the sale of commodities, when the goods are sold on sample, yet it is surprising how many products are traveling in disguise and the many subterfuges that are resorted to with a view of diverting the purchaser's attention from the original product which he believes he is buying. For example: "We find the cooperation on the parcel of material, of which we submitted sample, to be in bad condition and are shipping you instead X Y Z's Soda Ash." Much material is shipped in the above manner, received and stored until required, then used and found unsatisfactory, after it has been in the hands of the receiver long enough to invalidate any possible claim. Such instances are distasteful, cause loss of time, and make good reading matter for "In the Courts" pages of the trade papers.

Banks and similar institutions which advance credit, are very frequently careless about goods on which they lend money. Millions of dollars have been advanced against merchandise without any question whatsoever, other than a statement from the owner, to the effect that the goods are thus and so. Frequently they do not cause the titleholder of the goods to furnish a certificate of analysis or inspection, and when they do, they permit him to submit his own sample for examination to the chemist or engineer. Hand-picked samples, in cases of this kind, are by no means uncommon, the amount submitted for examination is invariably small and all used in the tests, purposely so given that the technical man has no chance to defend himself in event of a show-down, with the result, if the question does come to pass, he is adjudged wrong and made the scapegoat, while "Mr. Unscrupulous Merchant" is vindicated.

Finance and Samples

As an illustration of lack of forethought, a New York bank recently sent a letter to the oil trades, stating that they had about 750 barrels of cylinder oil, and held warehouse receipt for the same, which, they understood, tested thus and so, but that such tests had not been verified. Did they purposely want to depreciate the value of the product or was this purely an illustration of careless financing? An expenditure amounting to less than ten cents a barrel would have enabled them to determine definitely the exact condition of the goods and to say, "We have 750 barrels to offer that have been inspected, sampled, tested, the cooperation is good and the oil tests as follows." Such information would also permit interested parties to bid with a degree of satisfaction.

An export house, having about \$30,000 worth of Canadian butter in store, desired to raise some money on it. In this case the bank demanded an analysis requiring a certain percentage of butter fat present. The

FAKE SAMPLES!

Many a buyer has examined a four-ounce sample and, basing his decision on said sample, has bought quantities of the material running into tons. Most times, the sample represents the goods. A few times, however, it does not, and then—trouble, lawyers, courts, loss of money. Banks lend money on citric acid, worth 45c, but find in reality, the goods are sodium sulfide, worth 4c. Fake sample!

Why not some degree of common business precaution in samples and sampling? Of what value is a certificate of analysis from the best chemist, if the basis of the analysis,—the sample,—is a fake? A sealed sample, certified to by a reputable sampling institution, should be the basis for all negotiations.

owner turned a sample over to the analyst with specific instructions as to the percentage desired, with the understanding that if the required amount of butter fat was certified to, the fee for analysis was a secondary consideration. Nevertheless, the chemist reported the butter as unsatisfactory. The butter owner went to another analyst and convinced him that the curd, being a part of the butter, should be reported as butter fat. This certificate proved to be quite satisfactory, although

far from right, for it served "Mr. Butterman's" purpose.

Unscrupulous dealers, like the above party, resort to many different ways of accomplishing their purpose. Some years ago a certain concern purchased some 300 barrels of sulfonated corn oil, which always contains a certain percentage of water. In the agreement of sale, a specific method of analysis was stated, but when the time came for payment, the correctness of the method was protested. The buyer sent samples of the material to five different analysts, settling on the basis of lowest report, primarily, in this case, because the seller agreed, believing the prospective future business was worth it. This illustrates, not only the necessity for clearly outlining the method of test, but also the advisability of specifying who shall sample and test the materials.

Representative Samples

"No Marks" on a chemist's report is not a healthy sign and should always be viewed with a degree of suspicion, because it enables unscrupulous parties to apply a single report to various lots of the same product of which the analysis is not representative. One of the greatest difficulties, in the examination of technical commodities, is to secure a sample that is truly representative of the goods and can be identified in the event of any disagreement. The sample is best in the possession of a neutral or disinterested party.

A decided tendency in the trades today is to resort to under sampling and it is quite common to find people having 300 or 400 barrels of a product to take a sample from one package and consider it representative, while it is a well-established fact that few commodities are made in single batches of this size. No sample of any material should be drawn from less than 10 per cent of the containers, and preferably 15 per cent. The amount taken from each package should be substantially the same quantity, thoroughly mixed and properly quartered, after which the sample should be divided into 3 or 4 portions, sealed by a disinterested party and retained in the event of a dispute or the necessity of checking the analyst.

That much of the sampling done is undertaken in a careless manner is evidenced by the fact that it is not uncommon to find parts of the same sample in different

containers unlike in composition, due very probably to the fact that the goods are not uniform; this is no excuse why the composite sample, if it has been thoroughly mixed and transferred to different containers, should not be identical.

It is quite natural that the method of drawing samples will be varied by different individuals, but this should make little difference, so long as the work is done properly, sufficient packages are taken from so that the sample is representative of the goods, and the samples put together and thoroughly mixed so that the composite sample shall be uniform. There are some instances where individual samples are desirable when there is liable to be large variation in the content of the material or the percentage of moisture: for example benzidine base which has been sold undried; on 20 casks of this material the moisture varied from 50 per cent to 70 per cent while the benzidine content on the dry basis ranged from 77 per cent to 93 per cent.

Oils require particular care in sampling, in addition to a keen eye by the sampler, because, very often, they do not run uniform. This in the past has been especially true with China wood oil, where in many instances the sample, due to not being properly drawn, or other reasons which are better left to the imagination, is not representative of the goods. With foots there is another condition, they very often contain dirt and moisture, in excessive amounts, which settle to the bottom of the package and if sampled by a proof-glass, unless present in large amounts the impurities or foreign matter will not be apparent. Material of this character should be thoroughly agitated with a mixing stick and the sample then drawn with an "oil thief."

Disinterested Party Should Sample

When practical, samples should always be drawn by a disinterested party and if they are to be tested, by the organization that is to do the testing, this eliminates any division of the responsibility, preserves the identity of the sample and prevents reporting on the wrong sample by accident or design. By design, is, in some instances, absolutely correct! Recently a New York house purchased through their London branch 29 casks of citric acid, to be paid for abroad, cash against shipping documents, after quality was certified to the bank. The shipper was permitted by the bank to submit the sample to the chemist, a reputable London analyst, who passed it as citric acid, U. S. P., of good quality. Upon the certificate of analysis the bank paid the bill, without taking any steps to ascertain the identity of the sample. The goods arrived in this country and, upon sampling each individual cask, they were found to be sodium sulfide of poor quality. This represented a difference of about 40 cents per pound in actual money value to say nothing of the embarrassment caused the buyers by being unable to make delivery. All conditions would have been satisfactory had the bank caused the sampling to have been properly conducted by a disinterested specialist.

CHEMIST'S PATENT GOES TO COMPANY

Justice Cropsey of the Supreme Court, New York, has decided that the Air Reduction Co., Inc., which employed a chemist named Walker for research work, is entitled to full patent rights in an invention made by the defendant while in its employ for the purpose of achieving such a result.

The defendant was employed for the purpose of finding a means of utilizing the atmospheric gas, neon, commercially. He invented a signaling device serving to that end, but refused to assign his interest in the patent.

PHARMACISTS DISCUSS TRADE

Boston Mass., June 15.—The American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists is in session this week at Ferncroft, Wonalancet, N. H. Monday was devoted to reports of officers and the address of the president, N. Noonan, of the Drug Products Co., New York. On Tuesday, J. H. Foy, of the Committee on Standard Merchandising; G. C. Hall, of the Committee on Costs and Overheads; F. L. H. Nason, of the Committee on Revision and Discontinuance of Non-Scientific Formulas; and H. F. Snider, of the Committee on Prior Right Names read reports. Sales Management was discussed by R. R. Patch; Credits and Collections by George R. Flint; Workmen's Compensation and Health Insurance by G. D. Ellyson; and Arbitration by Dr. A. S. Burdick. D. H. Lohman read the report of the Committee on Memorials; G. E. Kinsel on Laboratory Efficiency; Geo. C. Pratt on Legislation; and R. M. Cain on Office Efficiency. The remainder of the week will be devoted to sight-seeing.

INSECTICIDE MAKERS OPEN CONVENTION

Atlantic City, June 14.—The mid-summer meeting of the Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers Association opened on Monday at the Traymore. Addresses were made by Dr. J. K. Haywood, chairman of the Insecticide and Fungicide Board, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Hedlee, State Entomologist of the State of New Jersey; R. N. Chapin, representing Dr. Dorset, Bio-Chemic Division U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington; E. F. Kemp, secretary of the Proprietary Association; Frank Hemingway, former president of the Association.

The morning sessions were held at 10:30 a.m. and the afternoon sessions at 2:30 p.m., with luncheon arranged each day for members and guests. The Entertainment Committee provided an attractive program.

FERTILIZER MAKERS WILL DISCUSS COSTS

The National Fertilizer Association will hold their 28th annual convention at the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, the week beginning June 20. Addresses and discussions will include the following: More accurate knowledge of costs; chemical and manufacturing problems; better and cheaper methods of sale and distribution; relations of the industry with county, state and Federal educators; transportation and freight problems, etc.

The important meetings will be on Monday, June 20—Soil Improvement Committee. Tuesday, June 21—Southern Fertilizer Association. Wednesday, June 22—National Fertilizer Association; first session. Thursday, June 23—National Fertilizer Association; second session.

LESS PLATINUM PRODUCED IN U. S.

Estimates of the production of crude placer platinum in the United States in 1920 give Alaska 27 ounces, California 656 ounces, Oregon 23 ounces, and Washington 8 ounces. Refiners reported a production of 41,544 ounces of new platinum metals in 1920, of which 36,015 ounces was platinum, 418 ounces iridium, 409 ounces osmium, 4,309 ounces palladium and 393 ounces of the minor metals, including rhodium and osmium. This represents a decrease of 3,565 ounces, as compared with the production in 1919. There were also produced 57,710 ounces of secondary platinum metals in 1920, of which 51,255 ounces was platinum, 3,355 ounces iridium and 3,100 ounces palladium. This represents a decrease of 3,806 ounces, as compared with the production in 1919.

Trade Notes and Personals

O. V. Urban is in charge of the chemical work of the Guttenberg refinery of the American Cotton Oil Company. He assumed his new duties on June 1.

Carl S. Oakman, secretary and treasurer of the Digestive Ferments Co., of Detroit, has resigned from active participation in the business, to take effect Sept. 1.

Dr. R. E. Rose, of the chemical division of the Du Pont Company, has been transferred to the dyestuffs division as assistant director of the technical laboratory.

Ernest Fox Nichols, former President of Dartmouth College, was inaugurated on June 8, seventh President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, succeeding Richard C. MacLaurin, who died in January, 1920.

Application for a site on which it is proposed to build a \$500,000 factory has been made to the Seattle Port Commission by the American Nitrogen Products Co. which desires a four or five-acre tract. The American Nitrogen Products Co. has two plants, one near Tacoma, and the other near Vancouver, B. C.

Henry S. Wellcome, founder of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, London, recently presented to Dr. Frederick B. Power, formerly director of the laboratories, a gold medal in recognition of his services. Dr. Power is now in charge of the Phyto-Chemical Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The ceremony took place at the Cosmos Club, Washington.

Senator Lodge told a conference of Republican members of the Senate and House, last week, when discussing the plan to make the permanent tariff bill effective on the day it is reported, that the tariff Commission is at work on a stop-gap bill which when submitted may meet the objection of those who oppose the Longworth resolution, but still serve the same purpose.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee have taken a vote on the Longworth dyestuff section of the permanent tariff bill which provides for a licensing feature to be effective for two years and the section was defeated by a vote of 9 to 8. It is understood that the matter will be pursued further in the hope that an adjustment can be made whereby the section can be included in the permanent tariff bill.

Paul Pearson has been elected president of the Washington Wholesale Drug Exchange, Washington, D. C. Other officers elected are Charles E. Gross, first vice president; Harry W. Kenner, second vice president; Col. Robert N. Harper, treasurer, and H. C. Easterday, secretary. The following have been elected to the board of directors: William F. Herbert, W. T. Kerfoot, Frank T. Stones, Ralph Judd and R. L. Quigley.

NO CONVICTION IN "ORANGE CAT" CASES

By direction of Judge Charles F. Lynch, a jury in the Federal District Court acquitted nine defendants on a charge of conspiracy to steal a large quantity of German dyes from the United States government. The federal authorities failed to prove ownership and this left the court without jurisdiction.

The dyes involved were stolen from the Hoboken warehouse of the Textile Alliance, Inc. United States District Attorney Isaac Gross contended that the government had bought the dyes from Germany in 1919 as the agent of American business men in an endeavor to remedy the shortage of good dyes in this country.

NEW GERMAN TERMS ON EXPORTS OF FINE CHEMICALS TO ENGLAND

Net Cash In Exchange for Documents Again In Force
—British Agents In Berlin Cable New Prices on
Leading Products—Heavy Chemicals In the List

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, June 4.—Berlin agents of London chemical manufacturers cable as follows:

"Owing to the changed position regarding the Reparations bill and owing to the fact that the German Government has declared itself ready to pay the bills of receipt of the British Treasury; German chemical manufacturers and exporters here are once more agreeable to quoting on their products and colors at the old terms of payment, viz.: net cash in exchange for documents in England."

The following prices are given by the agents, as being generally quoted by German export houses, c.i.f. London or Liverpool in suitable free packages:

Acetic acid, 80% pure £49 per ton, carboys included; acetic acid, 99% pure £59 10s per ton, carboys included; acetic acid, 40% pure £27 10s per ton, carboys included; ammonium bromide, B. P. 11d per lb., kegs; arsenic white, £47 10s per ton, casks; barium chloride, 98-100%, white crystals, £17 10s, casks; bichromate of potash, crystals or fused, 7d per lb., casks; bichromate of soda, crystals or fused, 9d per lb., casks; bicarbonate of potash, crystals or powdered 7d per lb., kegs; bicarb. of soda, B. P. powdered, £14 per ton, kegs; blanc-fixe, 97%, £11 10s per ton, casks; blanc-fixe, 97%, (paste, 25-30% H₂O) £7 5s, casks; potass. bromide, B. P., crystals or granular, 9½d lb. kegs; sodium bromide, B. P., 9½d per lb., kegs; bleach, 37-7%, drums, £15 15s; barium hydrate, crystals, £13 15s per ton.

Calcium chloride, 70c@75%, £7 15s per ton, drums; calcium chloride, 90-95%, £9 15s per ton, drums; chloride of magnesium, solid fused in drums £10 15s per ton; chlorate of potash, powdered, 1 cwt., kegs £39 per ton; chlorate of potash, crystals, 99-100%, £43 per ton; carbonate of potash calcined: 98-100% £32 10s per ton, casks; 96-98% £29 10s per ton, casks; 86-88% £27 10s per ton, casks; hydrated 80-84% £30 per ton, casks; caustic potash 88-92% £30 10s per ton, casks.

Cream of tartar, 99-100% B. P., 1s 2½d per lb., kegs or casks; chloride of zinc, 98-100% fused solid or powdered £28 per ton; chrome alum of potash, 15%, fine crystals £28 per ton; citric acid crystals, B. P. 1s 11d per pound.

Epsom salts, B.P., article prohibited for export; price to other countries about £9 f.o.b. Hamburg, bags; fluoride of sodium 8d per lb., kegs, cases, tins; formic acid, 85% tech., 7d per lb. Glass carboys; Glaubers salt, iron free £5 15s, bags; saltcake 96-98%, calc. ground £10 10s per ton, bags; saltcake 96-98% calc. in lumps £9 5s per ton, bags; hyposulphite of soda pea crystals in kegs £23 per ton; lead acetate tech. fine needle crystals £51 per ton; pure £54 per ton; naphthalene 79-81° m.p. £29 barrels.

Oxalic acid, 98-100%, 9½d per pound.

Permanganate of potash B.P., 50 Kos. iron drums, 1s 7½d per lb.; potash alum lumps or powdered, £14 10s per ton, barrels; prussiate of potash, crystals (yellow) 1s 4d per lb.; red 2s 1d per lb.; prussiate of soda crystals (yellow) 9½d per lb.; sal ammoniac, 99-100%, fine white crystals, free from metal, technically pure, £33 per ton; sal ammoniac, dogs tooth crystals £40 per ton; sublimed from £49 to £54 according to quality; sodium sulphide, 60-62% solid conc. £25 drums; 30-32% £16, drums; tetrachloride of carbon £40, drums.

JAPAN AND INDIA BUYING U. S. DYES

Washington, June 14.—The domestic exports from the United States by countries during April, are shown in the following table:

Countries	Aniline Dyes Dollars.	Logwood Extract Dollars.	All other Dollars.
Belgium	1,267	.....	.....
France	16,782	.....	1,965
Germany	127	.....	350
Greece	2,411	.....	431
England	8	150	375
Canada	37,519	3,650	36,304
Mexico	6,840	88	10,366
Cuba	5,260	.....	70
Argentina	4,504	202	.....
Brazil	10,380	.....	3,650
Ecuador	2,431	.....	.....
Peru	2,003	.....	587
Venezuela	2,630	36	356
China	12,860	.....	1,259
British India	91,757	.....	78
Japan	98,290	2,000	1,091
New Zealand	2,746	.....	413

SOME CASEIN CO. PLANTS CLOSED

President George J. Gillespie of the Casein Co. of America reports to stockholders: "In common with business throughout the country, your company's sales fell off during the past year not only in foreign countries where business was almost entirely cut off, but within our own confines. This frozen condition still continues as to most of our products, although rifts in the clouds are now appearing which give promise of increased business from now on. The sales of "Dry-co," one of our dry milk products, continue in increasing volume and its future seems very bright.

"During the year a number of your company's plants were closed down, but they have been kept in running condition so that operations may be resumed without delay when the necessity arises.

"The prudence of your directors in declaring conservative dividends in previous years had its proof during the past year when the regular dividend distributions were continued, being paid out of earned accumulated surplus.

"The revival in business, for which the whole world is looking, is all that is needed to revive a steady trade that will yield fair returns."

OXALIC ACID NOT RELEASED

A. Klipstein & Co., represented by M. P. Wilson; Innis, Speiden & Co., represented by Mr. Monahan; W. H. & F. Jordan, represented by Mr. Monrow; and the Netherlands Chemical Co., represented by Mr. Robinson constituted the committee of the chemical trade that went to Washington last week in an effort to induce the War Trade Board to lift the ban on the importation of oxalic acid, now prohibited owing to the ruling of the Department classifying the chemical as an organic synthetic chemical. The mission was unsuccessful.

The War Trade Board has ruled that every process used in the production of oxalic acid is synthetic. Such a ruling was not contemplated by importers and it is understood that a further effort is to be made to present their contentions to the Department with a view of securing a reversal of the present order and release of much of the stock that is now held up.

Business Brevities

The Roosevelt Drug & Chemical Co., 117-19 Smith street, Perth Amboy, N. J., has filed notice of dissolution under state laws.

P. S. Tilden, director of sales of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., addressed the Philadelphia Club recently on "The Purposes of a Chemical Club."

The Missouri Chemical Works, 1501 South Second street, St. Louis, is to rebuild the portion of its plant, recently destroyed by fire with loss estimated at \$50,000.

Exports of albumen from Shanghai to the United States during the first quarter of 1921 amounted to 94,000 pounds, or 356,000 pounds less than in the corresponding period last year.

The Ree Drug & Chemical Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., is being organized by Joseph Davis, Harry J. Kane and N. Leivrer, to manufacture chemical products. The company is represented by Harrison Bock, 1412 Berger Building, Pittsburgh.

The Mitchell-Rand Manufacturing Co., 18 Vesey st., New York, N. Y., manufacturer of compounds and insulator products, has filed plans for the erection of a new one-story building at its plant, at the foot of Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

The American Sugar Refining Co., 117 Wall st., New York, has filed plans for the main refining unit at its new plant, Woodall and Clements streets, Baltimore, Md. The structure will be nine-story, 60x164 ft. Stone & Webster, 120 Broadway, New York, have the building contract.

The Wichita Dehydration Co., 616 Mutual Bank Building, Wichita, Kan., has broken ground for the erection of a one-story and basement dehydration plant with initial capacity of about 50 tons per day, estimated to cost about \$50,000 with equipment. T. C. Naylor, 311 Beacon Building, is the contractor. J. H. Elem is president.

The Florida Sugar and Food Products Co., 110 South Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill., F. E. Bryant, president and manager, is to erect a sugar mill in the vicinity of Lake Worth, Fla., 100x200 ft., with equipment to provide for an initial daily capacity of 500 tons of cane sugar. N. K. Williams, Canal Point, Fla., is construction engineer for the project.

Roy Haynes, editor of a Hillsboro, O., paper, has been appointed National Prohibition Commissioner to succeed Commissioner Kramer. The appointment does not require confirmation by the Senate. Mr. Haynes has been prominent in Ohio politics. He was formerly head of a military school, and was active in temperance movements and in the Methodist church.

This year's Chemical Exposition will be more international in aspect than its predecessors as it will follow immediately after the gathering of scientists from all parts of the world that will be held in New York City early in September. To these meetings will come chemists from England, Canada, South and Central America and possibly from several European countries and they will stay for the exhibition in the armory. More than 50,000 persons interested in chemistry are expected to visit New York City during exposition week.

NEW VOLSTEAD BILL AMENDED

Protestants Succeed In Having Ban Against Use of Wines In Medicines and Provision for Denaturing Alcohol At the Distillery Eliminated—Other Changes Favorable to Manufacturers of Extracts and Perfumery

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., June 14.—Representative Volstead, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has submitted a revised bill relative to alcohol as a substitute for his proposed supplemental legislation to the National Prohibition Act. The Judiciary Committee has eliminated the provisions of the original bill banning the use of wines for the purpose of making medicines palatable and requiring all alcohol for use in the manufacture of medicines to be denatured with some component part of the remedy.

Original Bill, H. R. 5033

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the words "person," "commissioner," "applicant," "permit," "regulations," and "liquor," and the phrase "intoxicating liquor," when used in this Act shall have the same meaning as they have in title 2 of the National Prohibition Act.

Sec. 2. Only spirituous and vinous liquor may be prescribed for medicinal purposes, and all permits to prescribe and prescriptions for any other liquor shall be void. *The commissioner may limit the number of prescriptions for liquor of any kind that physicians may prescribe, and may limit the quantity and alcoholic content of vinous liquor that may be prescribed for use within any specified period.*

No intoxicating liquor shall be imported into the United States, nor shall any permit be granted authorizing the manufacture of any spirituous liquor, save alcohol, until the amount of such liquor now in distilleries or other bonded warehouses shall have been reduced to a quantity that in the opinion of the commissioner will, with liquor that may thereafter be manufactured, be sufficient to supply the current need thereafter for all nonbeverage uses. *The Commissioner shall limit the supply and use of all liquors to the actual needs for nonbeverage uses, and shall only grant the permits which in his judgment are necessary to supply such needs.*

Sec. 3. No other intoxicating liquor than alcohol shall be used in the manufacture of any article enumerated in subdivisions b, c, d, and e, of section 4, title 2, of the National Prohibition Act unless it shall clearly appear to the satisfaction of the commissioner that *without considering palatability* the use of some other intoxicating liquor than alcohol is essential as a component part of such article.

All liquor used in the manufacture of any such article shall have added thereto some component part of the finished article to render it as nearly as practicable unfit for use for intoxicating beverage purposes before being removed from the distillery or other bonded warehouse, unless it is clearly established to the satisfaction of the commissioner that to do so will substantially interfere with the compounding and manufacturing of such article. This section shall only apply to persons who are engaged as a business in manufacturing any such article, and shall not apply to physicians, dentists, veterinarians, druggists, hospitals, or laboratories, in carrying on their profession.

On the point of the denaturing of the alcohol by the distiller, representatives of the American Drug Manufacturers Association claimed that this provision would tend to destroy the fine precision of the drugs prescribed by the physicians and render it impossible for him to depend on the effect of a given dose of a medicine. In fact, for one class of preparations, they claimed it was entirely unfeasible. This provision in Section 3 has been eliminated.

The substitute bill is also more favorable to manufacturers of extracts and perfumery. The following comparison of H. R. 5033 and H. R. 6752, the bill to supplement the National Prohibition Act, was compiled by the American Drug Manufacturers Association. Matter in italics represents deleted matter in the case of H. R. 5033 or added matter in the case of H. R. 6752 and also differences of wording between the two bills. Matter that is not in italics is identical in both bills.

Substitute Bill, H. R. 6752

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the words "person," "commissioner," "applicant," "permit," "regulation," and "liquor," and the phrase "intoxicating liquor," when used in this Act shall have the same meaning as they have in title 2 of the National Prohibition Act.

Sec. 2. Only spirituous and vinous liquor may be prescribed for medicinal purposes, and all permits to prescribe and prescriptions for any other liquor shall be void. *No physician shall prescribe, nor shall any person sell or furnish on any prescription, any vinous liquor that contains more than 24 per centum of alcohol by volume, nor shall anyone prescribe or sell or furnish on any prescription more than one-fourth of one gallon of vinous liquor, or any liquor that contains more than one-half pint of alcohol, for use by any person within any period of ten days. No physician shall be furnished with more than one hundred prescription blanks for use in any period of ninety days, nor shall any physician issue more than that number of prescriptions within any such period unless on application therefor he shall make it clearly apparent to the commissioner that for some extraordinary reason a larger number is necessary, whereupon the necessary additional blanks may be furnished him.*

No intoxicating liquor shall be imported into the United States, nor shall any permit be granted authorizing the manufacture of a *vinous* or spirituous liquor, save alcohol, until the amount of such liquor now in distilleries or other bonded warehouses shall have been reduced to a quantity that in the opinion of the commissioner will, with liquor that may thereafter be manufactured, be sufficient to supply the current need thereafter for all nonbeverage uses.

Sec. 3. *The commissioner shall only grant the permits that are necessary to supply the actual needs for nonbeverage purposes and shall limit the supply and use of all liquor save denatured alcohol and denatured rum unfit for internal use to such nonbeverage needs. But this provision shall not authorize the commissioner to limit the quantity of alcohol that may be manufactured, nor shall it be taken to repeal the right of the applicant for a review of the decision of the commissioner in refusing a permit by a court of equity as provided in the National Prohibition Act. If the commissioner shall find that any article enumerated in subdivisions b, c, d, or e of section 4 of title 2 of the National Prohibition Act is being purchased for use as a beverage, or for intoxicating beverage purposes, he may require a change of formula of such article or cancel the permit for the manufacture of such article unless it is made clearly to appear to the commissioner that such use can only occur in rare or exceptional instances.*

or business as such in the usual way. Liquor, including alcohol, so medicated or compounded shall not be exempted from any tax to which liquor is subject.

Sec. 4. Not less than twenty days before a permit is issued for the sale of any liquor or the manufacture of any liquor or any article enumerated in subdivisions b, c, d, and e, of section 4, title 2 of the National Prohibition Act, the application therefor shall be filed with the commissioner and made a public record, and notice thereof shall be served on the Attorney General and *publicly posted at applicant's place of business as regulations may prescribe.*

Any Federal or State officer or any person authorized thereto by any such officer may oppose any such application.

Sec. 5. For any of the reasons for which the commissioner may cancel or revoke any permit for the purchase or prescribing of liquor, or for manufacturing liquor or any articles enumerated in subdivisions b, c, d, and e of section 4, title 2 of the National Prohibition Act, the Attorney General may suspend or cancel any permit. To do so the Attorney General shall serve on the holder of the permit a notice to show cause within thirty days, at the time and place specified therein, why the permit should not be cancelled. *Upon the serving of such notice all rights under the permit shall be suspended unless the Attorney General otherwise directs.* Failure to show sufficient cause shall authorize such cancellation. Notice of the proceedings and of the cancellation of any permit shall be given to the commissioner. The Attorney General may designate some suitable person or persons to have charge of and perform the duties imposed upon him by this Act.

Sec. 6. This Act shall apply to the United States and to all territory subject to its jurisdiction, including the Territory of Hawaii and the Virgin Islands; and jurisdiction is conferred on the courts of the Territory of Hawaii and the Virgin Islands to enforce this Act and the National Prohibition Act in such territory and islands.

Sec. 7. Regulations may be made to carry into effect the provisions of this Act. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the penalties provided for in the second paragraph of Section 29 of title 2 of the National Prohibition Act.

Mr. Volstead said in his report to the House of Representatives:

"Section 2 makes it possible to limit the manufacture and importation of liquor until the present large supply is reduced to a reasonable amount to meet non-beverage needs. The reason for this latter provision arises from the fact that we are making and importing more whiskey than we are using. On January 1, 1921, there were in the bonded warehouses in the United States 40,216,079 gallons of whiskey. At the end of March, 1921, there were 40,325,257 gallons of whiskey, or 109,000 gallons more than on January 1. Three distilleries are now operating, and in 1920 there was \$3,269,364 worth of distilled, malt, and vinous liquors imported into the United States. Until the present supply of about 40,000,000 gallons of whiskey is practically used up, there is no excuse for making or importing such liquors to add to the supply on hand. The large amount of liquor available for non-beverage purposes is a strong temptation to many to di-

Not intoxicating liquor other than alcohol shall be used in the manufacture of any article enumerated in subdivisions b, c, d, and e of section 4, title 2, of the National Prohibition Act unless it shall clearly appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the use of intoxicating liquor other than alcohol is essential as a component part of such article.

Not less than twenty days before an annual permit is issued for the sale of any liquor or the manufacture of any liquor or any article enumerated in subdivisions b, c, d, and e of section 4, title 2, of the National Prohibition Act, the application therefor shall be filed with the commissioner and made a public record, and notice thereof shall be served by registered mail on the Attorney General and the commissioner may require such notice to be publicly posted at applicant's place of business as regulations may prescribe. Any Federal or State officer or any person authorized thereto by any such officer may oppose any such application.

Sec. 5. For any of the reasons for which the commissioner may cancel or revoke any permit for the purchase or prescribing of liquor, or for manufacturing liquor or any articles enumerated in subdivisions b, c, d, and e of Section 4, title 2 of the National Prohibition Act, the Attorney General may suspend or cancel any permit. To do so the Attorney General shall serve on the holder of the permit a notice to show cause within thirty days, at the time and place specified therein, why the permit should not be canceled. Failure to show sufficient cause shall authorize such cancellation. *If the holder of the permit has within six months prior thereto been convicted of any violation of any law or of any provision of any permit in regard to the production, taxation, or traffic in liquor, or if the hearing on such notice shall be postponed at the request of the permittee, all rights under the permit shall be suspended unless the Attorney General shall otherwise direct.* Notice of the proceedings and of the cancellation of any permit shall be given to the commissioner. The Attorney General may designate some suitable person or persons to have charge of and perform the duties imposed upon him by this Act.

Sec. 6. This Act shall apply to the United States and to all territory subject to its jurisdiction, including the Territory of Hawaii and the Virgin Islands; and jurisdiction is conferred on the courts of the Territory of Hawaii and the Virgin Islands to enforce this Act in such Territory and islands.

Sec. 7. Regulations may be made to carry into effect the provisions of this act. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the penalties provided for in the National Prohibition Act.

vert it to beverage use and is a constant embarrassment to an honest enforcement of the law.

"Section 3 of the bill provides that the commissioner shall grant permits for the use of alcohol and liquor only to supply necessary nonbeverage needs. It also gives the commissioner the right to cancel the permit of any manufacturer of any patent or proprietary medicine when such alcoholic preparations are used as a beverage or for intoxicating-beverage purposes. It also requires that no other intoxicating liquor than alcohol shall be used in the manufacture of any of the alcoholic preparations enumerated in the national prohibition act, unless it clearly appears to the commissioner that the use of some other liquor than alcohol is essential.

The necessity for the provisions of section 3 was made manifest by the evidence that was presented to the committee concerning the use of certain patent and propri-

(Continued on Page 1327)

A BALLAD OF THE BENZOL RING

With Apologies to Rudyard Kipling and All His Imitators

An Enzyme lurked in the lowering murk of a Chemco-Calco tank
 And he tugged his belt of pontine pelt as his lamie drink he drank,
 For he'd made his vow by the brine of Dow to break the Benzol Ring
 By Grasselli! if all goes well he will make his good sword sing—

*Acid and salt! Home brew and malt!
 Hard down the tiller: yeasty seas fill her.
 Heave ho, my lad, heave ho!*

The Atom band, their black ire fanned to white-heat by the boast,
 Their close ranks drew together to sip on the methyl toast;
 "We'll take his hide," the headman cried, "for a cape for old Benzol,
 "And his bones of zinc with the raw flesh pink we'll throw to the wild phenol;
 "Down an acid path to a hot sand bath we'll roll his carcase green
 "And his head we'll boil in aniline oil with a dash of xylidine.
 "Though the ancient law of tooth and claw be void 'neath Science's reign,
 "Still his life is ours in four hot hours, or we'll ne'er drink chrome again!

*Benzaldehyde! Förmaldehyde!
 Spare not the horses, with Death our course is.
 Ride on, my lad, ride hard!*

The Enzyme spat and cocked his hat; and he winked the other eye.

"By B & J! here comes The Day; but I do not mean to dye!"
 And he smiled a smirk, as he stropped his dirk on the part of his pants that sets;

"I can toss that sort from old Newport to the dug-outs round 'bout Metz.

"I'll seek their lair in Hub or Staier, in the Tower there'll sure hide some

"From Marcus Hook to Doomsday Book, I'll kill till the Campbells come

"And in lieu of a sack, in a Buflovac I will cast the heap of slain

"While a song I'll sing, for the Benzol Ring shall never be whole again."

*Alkali dust! Corrosion and rust!
 Flay with the broad sword: rasy for the liege lord.
 Lay on, my lad, lay low!*

They scorned to wait; they dared their fate in the trough of the Phenyl Sea

Each rushed to close with his red-fanged foes for the Lead Tank's mastery

From Mandalay to D-M-A the shock of that blow was felt
 In Musk Ambrette we laid our bet on who should win the belt;

From Malachite Green to Chlorbenzene the shout of wrath was heard;

On the grey hill-sides of the Aldehydes the milk was turned to curd;

As they dared their fate for den and mate in the surging Phenyl Sea—

But none may know which red-fanged foe won the Lead Tank's mastery.

*Drop, drop, drop, drop again
 Down through the filter paper.
 Drop, drop, drop, drop again
 Up through the percolator
 Now, as the Bunsen fails, slow as the Burleson
 mails, acid eats finger nails,
 This is the Chemist's Burden.*

N. Y. CHEMISTS ARRAIGN VOLSTEAD BILL AS MENACE TO INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS

Proposed Legislation Target For Severe Attack at Protest Meeting—N.W.D.A. and Flavoring Extract Association Represented by Speakers

The new Volstead bill was the target of a spirited attack last Friday evening in a protest meeting held by the New York Section of the American Chemical Society at the Chemists' Club, New York. Many prominent chemists united in a severe arraignment of the bill on the ground that in the measure the practical death-knell of any broad or increased use of industrial alcohol was sounded, and that the restrictions would very seriously handicap the manufacture of dyes, explosives and many other industrial products as well as cripple the development of new means for chemical warfare. The more radical advocates of strict prohibition were accused of endangering the health of the people by preventing the use of alcohol for preparation of medicinal products. In addition to speakers from the Alcohol Committee of the American Chemical Society, representatives of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and the Flavoring Extract Manufacturing Association were heard. The speakers included Dr. John Teeple, chairman of the New York Section, who presided at the meeting; Dr. Martin H. Ittner, chief chemist for Colgate & Company, and chairman of the Committee on Industrial Alcohol of the American Chemical Society; F. M. Boyles, chief chemist for McCormick & Company, Baltimore, representing the flavoring extract makers; W. L. Crounse, attorney for the N.W.D.A. and the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association; and the Hon. Alfred D. Van Buren, counsel for the Legal Division of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Dr. Milton C. Whitaker, vice-president of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company, who was scheduled to speak, was unable to be present owing to the death of his father. Dr. Teeple read his paper.

Dr. Whitaker wrote on "Industrial Alcohol and Its Relation to Prohibition Enforcement From the Manufacturers' Standpoint," and said in part:

"The entire disregard of the right of existence of alcohol, the chemical, for industrial purposes can only be explained on the assumption that Prohibition enforcement officials are totally lacking in knowledge of its industrial relations to chemical industry, to their home comforts, to the health of themselves and their families, to the progress of science and to national defense. Granting this ignorance, it is not surprising that they believe and advocate, as the best method of enforcing prohibition, the complete extermination of all alcohol. Chemists, on the other hand, look upon alcohol as one of the most essential and important materials, of their industry. They put it in the same class with the sulfuric acid, benzene or caustic soda. The taxation on alcohol, added the speaker, had grown out of the habit of taxing alcoholic beverages, and there was no more reason why a tax should be levied against alcohol, the chemical, than there is for levying a tax against sulfuric acid, caustic soda, benzene or coke."

Dr. Martin H. Ittner told of his appearance at Washington before the Committee on Judiciary of which Mr. Volstead, the author of the objectionable bill, is chairman, and how the latter had rebuffed him, Mr. Volstead implying that the suggestions of the chemists were neither honest nor intelligent. Dr. Ittner went on to say:

"Pending prohibition enforcement legislation would unnecessarily restrict the supply and uses of alcohol in the industries and would impose a tax on some specially denatured alcohols which, used under proper regulations, are now tax-free. The Committee believes that addi-

tional and burdensome restrictions should not be imposed on the manufacture, supply, or use of industrial alcohol and that full recognition of the right to use tax-free alcohol suitably and lawfully denatured, under proper regulations, would not only encourage industry, but would also aid much towards prohibition enforcement."

F. M. Boyles, Chairman of the Baltimore Section of the American Chemical Society, and representing the flavoring extract people, said:

"Efficient prohibition cannot be brought about over night with any number of laws. The habits of people which have been years in the forming cannot be changed in a short period of time by any amount of legislation."

Mr. Boyle went on to summarize objections to the new Volstead bill. He said in part:

"Sections three, four and five are unwise and thoroughly impracticable. They would enormously add to the cost of manufacturing because they would require the carrying of mammoth stocks of modified alcohol, the increasing of storage facilities to an unheard of extent, the employment of additional labor and clerical assistance to keep the records and make the monthly returns required by the Treasury Department. The flavoring extract manufacturer would have his choice of moving his laboratory to the distillery or bonded warehouse in order to himself modify the alcohol, which procedure, of course, is entirely impracticable (and in the event that a number of manufacturers should do business with the same distiller, each would be obliged either to do this) or have the alcohol denatured by the distillery or bonded warehouse. In the latter case, we manufacturers would then be placed in the position of guaranteeing, under the Food and Drugs Act, the purity of products in the manufacture of a part of which we had had no hand."

The counsel for the N.W.D.A. and Manufacturing Perfumers, W. L. Crounse, gave an unusually interesting number of instances where the Prohibition enforcement methods are unfair, inefficient, unjust and harsh. He said:

"No class of alcohol users and handlers have suffered more as the result of carelessness and inefficiency on the part of the Prohibition enforcement officials than the wholesale druggists, unless it be the manufacturers of toilet articles. The 1921 permits of several leading wholesale drug houses were held up without cause for from six to eight months. One well-known perfumer applied September 28, 1920, for a 1921 renewal of his old permit and on making inquiry at the local Prohibition Director's office on February 15, found the application in the identical pigeon hole in which it had been placed four and a half months before. The responsible official acknowledged the error and promised to send the application forward at once, but on May 6, following, the applicant again found it in the same pigeon hole."

"One of the best-known manufacturers of toilet goods in the country was called upon by the local Prohibition Director for the complete formulae by which his goods were manufactured. As the existing regulations did not require such data to be submitted, the manufacturer was very reluctant to comply with the Director's demand, but finally submitted quantitative formulae. A fortnight later he was greatly surprised at receiving a second demand for the same data and upon investigation learned that all the formulae originally submitted had disappeared from the Director's files. These formulae have never been recovered."

Judge Learned Hand has appointed Mary Potter receiver for the Waugh Chemical Corporation of 2 Rector street, under \$500 bond.

SWISS DYES LEAD IN U. S. IMPORTS

Washington, D. C., June 14.—Imports of dyes into the United States by countries during April, were as follows:

Countries	Alizarin and Alizarin Dyes		Dyes not elsewhere specified	
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
France .....	.....	.....	110	281
Germany	32,567	23,584	66,247	62,547
Italy	1,610	4,288	.....	.....
Netherlands ..	.....	.....	240	503
Switzerland ..	.....	.....	118,716	138,200
England	4,549	1,528	34,630	47,681
Canada .....	.....	.....	500	302
Japan .....	.....	.....	191	205
Total ...	38,726	29,400	220,634	249,719

Countries	Indigo Natural		Extracts for dyeing	
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
France .....	.....	.....	6,527	1,733
Germany ....	.....	.....	320	1,298
Switzerland ..	9,039	10,103	.....	.....
Scotland	10	31	.....	.....
Salvador	3,141	3,926	.....	.....
Dominican Republic ..	.....	.....	28,469	5,693
Japan .....	.....	.....	9,578	352
Total ...	12,190	14,060	44,894	9,076

NO DUTY ON THESE DAMAGED DYES

Aniline Dyes and Chemicals, Inc., filed a protest with the Board of U. S. General Appraisers against the assessment of duty on certain coal tar colors or dyes, which, while en route to this country, were destroyed by fire before reaching the United States. The collector refused to allow free entry because no tender of abandonment was filed as provided in the tariff regulations. After reviewing the facts in the case at some length, Judge Adamson said:

"We think that there is no doubt that the dyes were practically destroyed so as to be utterly worthless by action of fire and water in transit from the port of origin and before arriving in our port and we think the collector erred in refusing to refund the duty on the kegs totally destroyed."

SAYS THERE IS A BOOTLEGGERS' TRUST

Washington, D. C., June 15.—The House Rules Committee took no action last week on a request submitted by Representative Volstead for a rule to limit debate to two hours on the proposed amendments to the Prohibition Enforcement Act, outlawing medicinal beer and closing all other avenues of approach to wet goods.

Wayne B. Wheeler, of the Anti-Saloon League, charged before the committee that there is a "Bootleggers' Trust" operating in many cities, which is heavily financed and is seeking to break up enforcement of the Volstead law. Representative Volstead said amendments to the law were necessary to overcome the effect of Attorney General Palmer's ruling on medicinal beer.

Francis G. Matson has been appointed deputy commissioner of internal revenue in charge of the divisions of information, supplies and equipment, tobacco, oleomargarine and miscellaneous taxes. Mr. Matson was born in Ogden, Utah and is twenty-eight years old. He is a newspaper man and prior to his appointment as deputy commissioner was employed on the editorial staff of the Washington Times.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	10	10 1/4	Heyden Chem.	2 1/4	3
Aetna Expl., pf.	0	0	H'k Electro.	55	65
Air Reduction	31	34	H'k Electro, pf.	60	70
*Allied Chem. & D.	38	39	Int. Agricult.	6 1/4	7
*All'd Ch. & D., pf.	92	93	*Int. Agricult., pf.	35	36
*Am. Ag. Ch.	35	36	*Int. Nickel	14	14 1/4
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	68	70	*Int. Nickel, pf.	83	90
Am. Chicle, pf.	15	20	*Int. Salt	45	55
Am. Chicle, pf.	55	57	*K. Solvay	45	95
*Am. Cot. Oil.	18	19	*Mathieson Alk.	13 1/4	20
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	43	46	Merck & Co., pf.	85	90
Am. Cyan.	17	24	Merrimac	79	81
*Am. Cyan., pf.	45	52	Mulford Co.	45	50
*Am. Druggists S.	6	6 1/4	Mutual Co.	150	150
Am. Glue	40	45	*National Lead	76	79
Am. Glue, pf.	65	73	*National Lead, pf.	102	106
*Am. Linseed	25	26	N. J. Zinc	125	127
*Am. Linseed, pf.	70	78	*Niag. A., pf.	96	107
*Am. Malt	12	13	Parke, Davis & Co.	83	83 1/4
*Amer. Zinc	8	9	Penn. Salt	65	67
*Amer. Zinc, pf.	26	27	Procter & Gamble.	676	695
Atlas Powder	115	120	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	101 1/4
Atlas Powd., pf.	72	74	Rollin Ch.	50	60
British Am. Chem.	3	3 1/4	Rol. Ch., pf.	80	90
By. Prod. Co.	85	90	Royal Baking Po.	75	80
Carborandum	138	135 1/4	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	72	77
Carborandum, pf.	115 1/4	116	Sherwin-Williams	520	540
Caselin Co.	35	45	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Celluloid Co.	100	104	Swan & Finch	30	40
Celluloid Co., pf.	100	102	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	8	9
*Corn Products	64	65	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	15 1/4	15 1/4
*Corn Products, pf.	103	104	Union Carbide	40	45
*Davison Chem.	31	38	Union Sulphur	45	89
Dow Chem.	240	240	*Un. Drug	88	89
Dow Ch., pf.	103	103	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	39	41
Du Pont	112	116	*Un. Dyewood	56	60
Du Pont, pf.	70	72	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	94	96
*Freeport, Tex. Sul.	13 1/4	14	U. S. Gypsum	50	60
*Freept. Tx. Sul. pf.	91	93	*U. S. Indus. Al.	90	100
Grasselli	125	135	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	26	26 1/4
Grasselli, pf.	95	95	*Va.-Car. Ch.	72	73
Hercules, Powder.	115	120	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	72	73
Hercules, Powd., pf.	80	85	*V. Vivaudou	7 1/4	8

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

The St. Louis Coke & Chemical Company, in which the National Enameling & Stamping Company has a large interest, has called a meeting of stockholders for June 21 to ratify a financing plan to take care of current liabilities and provide for future expansion. The plan calls for authorization of a new issue of \$10,000,000 first mortgage 8 per cent twenty-year bonds by the Coke & Chemical Company, of which \$6,545,000 are to be sold immediately. An issue of \$2,500,000 8 per cent six-year debenture notes is also asked for, of which \$2,076,700 are to be sold immediately.

The Davison Chemical Company for the year ended on December 31, 1920, reported net income of \$822,602, after providing for expenses, interest, depreciation and revaluation of stocks of ore in Cuba. This was equal to \$4.11 a share earned on the 200,000 shares of stock of no par value outstanding. In 1919 the company earned \$381,918, or \$1.91 a share. Trading profits last year aggregated \$1,848,784 and other income totaled \$167,238, giving gross income of \$2,016,022, against \$1,119,417 in 1919.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington has assessed a fine of \$42,151.42 against the Reliable Chemical Co., of Scranton, Pa., and permanently revoked the corporation's permit to buy and sell liquor in its business. This action was taken on the finding, it is said, that the concern had unlawfully engaged in the distilling and rectifying of whiskey and had illegally disposed of liquor compounds and other decoctions containing more than 15 per cent of alcohol.

The executive committee of the Allied Dye & Chemical Corp. has recommended that at the next meeting on June 28 a quarterly dividend of \$1 be declared on the common stock.

D. A. Himadi & Co. have obtained judgment for \$1,722.30 against Van Nest and Florence Richards, trading as Richards & Co.

SALES OF FERTILIZER SMALLER

The American Agricultural Chemical Co. has issued an explanation of conditions in the fertilizer grade which led to the passing of the dividend on the preferred stock. The statement says:

"Directors of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, at the regular quarterly meeting, decided to defer action on the preferred dividend. The company's fiscal year will end June 30. In previous years under normal conditions it has been possible to forecast with reasonable accuracy the fiscal year's results but conditions in the fertilizer industry have been abnormal for some months past. Therefore, until an inventory taking has been completed and results for the full twelve months to June 30 have been prepared and examined, the Directors felt it conservative to defer action on the preferred dividend.

"American Agricultural Chemical continues in strong financial condition. Its collections during the past year aside from the South and Cuba have been remarkably good and compare well with those in any other year.

"Sales for the fiscal year will be about 65 per cent of the previous year. Prices have not been satisfactory and inventory of raw material and manufactured goods will be written down to current prices on June 30 which has been the established custom of the company.

"It should be borne in mind that dividends on the preferred stock are cumulative at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

"Directors took no action on the common dividends."

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL STOCKS LOWER

The passing of the dividend on the common stock together with the deferring of payment on the preferred stock, by the Directors of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, and the passing of the dividend on the preferred stock of the International Agricultural Chemical Corporation, caused a severe break in the shares of these companies on the Stock Exchange last week. American Agricultural Chemical common lost 6 3/4 points, while International Agricultural Chemical preferred lost 8 points.

The American Agricultural Chemical has been paying dividends at the rate of 2 per cent quarterly on the common stock, but in the last two quarters the dividend was paid in stock in lieu of cash, the reason for this being that the company wished to conserve its cash, because of the slow collections from farmers, who were refusing to sell their grain because of low prices. Dividends on the preferred stock have been paid regularly since the last quarter of 1899.

The International Agricultural stock is a 7 per cent cumulative issue, but dividends at the rate of only 1 1/4 per cent quarterly have been paid since July of 1918. The action of the board, it was said, was taken to conserve cash resources.

The Directors of the Hercules Powder Company have declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. Both dividends are payable June 25 to stockholders of record June 15. J. S. Bache & Co., announce that the sale of the Aetna Explosives Company to the Hercules Powder Company has been completed and that the proceeds of sale have been received by them.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Arnold J. Bergstrom, druggist, of Brockton, Mass., with liabilities of \$33,290 and assets of \$21,074.

S. Wander & Sons, Inc., have entered judgment for \$590.20 against Clarence C. Parsell.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 1343-1344

HEAVY CHEMICALS DECLINE SLIGHTLY

Business for June Not as Good as In Previous Months—Prices Fairly Steady, But Prospects of Further Shipments From Abroad Have Caused Reductions by Makers Here

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Copper Sulfate, 1/2 lb.	Soda Caustic, Resale, 15c cwt.
Declined	
Acetic Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., 1/2 lb.	Sodium Bisulfite, 1/2 lb.
White Acid, 2c lb.	Sodium Nitrate, Resale, 10c cwt.
Potash Caustic, 1/2 lb.	Sodium Phosphate (di & tri) 1/2 lb.
Potash Muriate, 5c unit	Soda Ash (Makers) 12 1/2 cwt.
	Soda Caustic (Makers) 25c cwt.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid Glacial.....lb.	\$11	\$11	\$11	\$17
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton	18.00	18.00	18.00	21.00
Bleaching Powder Works.....100 lbs.	2.40	2.40	2.40	5.50
Copper Sulfate.....100 lbs.	5.62 1/2	5.25	5.25	8.25
Potash, Caustic.....lb.	.05	.05 1/2	.10 1/2	.38
Saltpeter, gran.....lb.	.09 3/4	.09 3/4	.09 3/4	.13 3/4
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....100 lbs.	2.25	2.25	1.90	3.25
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	4.00	3.85	3.70	6.50
Potassium Bichromate.....lb.	.12	.12	.12 1/2	.40
Average	3.639	3.571	3.542	5.294

The past week has witnessed a slowing down of the recent increased activity in heavy chemicals. Business throughout the spring has been rather spotty and so far business during June has not been as good as during previous months. The probability is that the slowness is temporary and within a few weeks will have vanished but for the present there is very little activity in the field. Buyers have lost interest for the time being. Manufacturers and dealers are looking forward beyond the immediate present and expect fall business to be active. The natural slowness of the summer months is believed to have some influence in the present situation.

Prices are fairly steady but the week has shown a preponderance of declines. The prospect of further shipments from abroad on many items has influenced makers to bring their prices down as rapidly as possible. Basis prices on caustic soda and soda ash are lower, while the resale markets on both materials are strong with higher prices named generally on caustic. Hydrofluoric acid prices are lower for both the 30 per cent and white acid grades. Makers are in disagreement on muriatic. Caustic potash and muriate are lower in the resale market. Nitrate of soda is lower in resale hands with importers holding firm. Makers have reduced di and tri-sodium phosphates and sodium bisulfite.

Acid, Acetic—Prices are unchanged in makers' hands with a very little resale acid to be had at slightly lower figures. Prices are based on \$2.75@\$3.00 per hundred for 28% acid and \$11.00@\$11.75 per hundred for glacial. Business has been slow.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Prices on 30% acid are lower around 7c@7 1/2 c per pound in barrels. Other strengths are unchanged except for white frosting acid which is lower at 32c@33c per pound. Demand has been slow routine.

Acid, Mixed—Prices are unchanged in makers' hands at 10c per unit of nitric and 1 1/2 c@1 1/4 c per unit of sulfuric on routine demand. Consumers are taking on occasional lots but are not inclined to look beyond immediate requirements.

Acid, Muriatic—Prices are still quoted over a range by makers who are unable to agree in the absence of demand. Prices quoted are based on \$1.50@\$2.25 per hundred in carlots in carboys for 20-degree strength. Other grades are quoted at proportionate prices but little demand has been noted for any quantity. Quotations on iron free acid are based on \$1.75@\$2.00 per hundred in carlots and less in carboys for 20-degree acid.

Acid, Phosphoric—Makers are quoting 13c@18c per pound for 50% technical acid according to quantity and purity.

Acid, Sulfuric—Prices are unchanged in makers' hands on a basis of \$18.00@\$20.00 per ton for 66-degree. Movement has been very slow with consumers requirements small.

Acetone—Quotations are around 12 1/2 c@13c per pound.

Ammonia Water—Prices have remained unchanged in makers' hands on a basis of 7 3/4 c@9 3/4 c per pound for 26-degree. Other strengths are quoted at proportionate prices.

Ammonium Persulfate—Prices are quoted at 50c per pound in bulk.

Ammonium Chloride—The sal ammoniac market is quite uncertain at present with shipment prices lower. Spot material is offered around 7 1/4 c@7 3/4 c per pound for gray and 6 1/2 c@7 1/2 c per pound for white. Makers are holding at 7 3/4 c@8 1/2 c per pound on the gray and 10c@10 1/4 c per pound on the white granular.

Bleaching Powder—Makers' prices are held at \$2.75 per hundred f.o.b. works. The resale market is uncertain with spot offers heard around \$2.50@\$2.60 per hundred but this material is believed to be off grade. Imported bleach is offered for shipment at lower figures but little interest has been shown by consumers.

Copper Sulfate—Makers have advanced their prices on a stronger copper market and are now quoting small crystals on a basis of \$5.62 1/2 per hundred in carlots and large crystals at \$5.75 per hundred in carlots.

Lead Acetate—Reports of lower prices lack confirmation. Makers are holding prices on a basis of 13c@13 1/2 c per pound for white crystals. Demand has been slow and it is probably possible to shade quoted prices in some directions.

Magnesium Sulfate—Technical epsom salt is unchanged at \$2.00@\$2.25 per hundred in makers' hands. Imported material is offered around \$1.10@\$1.20 per hundred both from spot stocks and for shipment from abroad.

Magnesium Fluosilicate—Manufacturers are quoting 30% solution at \$8.00@\$10.00 per hundred in barrels in carlots and less.

Potash, Caustic—German caustic potash in the spot market is offered lower around 5c@6c per pound with shipment offered at even lower figures. Demand is very slow and holders are willing to shade for sales. Shipment from Germany can probably be had as low as 4 1/2 c per pound. Resale American material is pretty well cleaned out of the market.

Potash, Muriate—Stocks are heavy and holders are pretty tired. Quotations are around \$1.00 per unit but buyers have experienced no difficulty in finding lots at 95c per unit or even less.

Soda Ash—Spot soda ash in resale hands has been quite strong recently and it is difficult to do better than \$2.25 per hundred although some holders are asking up to \$2.40 per hundred. Makers have reduced their prices and are now quoting \$1.60 per hundred basis 48% works in bags for light ash. Dense is quoted on a basis of \$1.70 per hundred basis 48% works. Importers are offering shipment from abroad at prices as low as \$1.75 per hundred c.i.f. New York. Importers of English ash are holding their price around \$1.90 per hundred.

Soda, Caustic—Makers have reduced their price on caustic and are now quoting \$3.25 per hundred basis 60% works. The spot market is decidedly firmer with resellers holding for \$4.00 per hundred for standard brands. It is possible to shade this figure for distressed lots in some directions but most holders are firm at \$4.00.

Sodium Bichromate—The market is not as strong as a few weeks ago and prices are showing signs of softening. Quotations are around 8¼¢@8½¢ per pound.

Sodium Bisulfite—Powdered bisulfite is lower at 4¼¢@5¼¢ per pound. Solution is quoted according to strength and quantity at \$1.60@2.10 per hundred.

Sodium Fluoride—Quotations in the spot market are around 11½¢@14¢ per pound according to seller and quantity.

Sodium Nitrate—Prices in resale hands are lower. Importers are holding their price at \$3.00 per hundred but spot stocks are to be had around \$2.60 per hundred from dealers.

Sodium Phosphate—Tri-sodium phosphate is lower at 6¢@7¢ per pound for refined. Di-sodium phosphate U. S. P. is lower at 7½¢@8½¢ per pound with the technical grade quoted at 4½¢@5¢ per pound.

The London tin market declined during the week. Standard grades were quoted at £165 15s for spot and £166 5s 6d for futures. In the local market Straits tin was openly quoted at from 28½¢ to 29¢. The Metal Exchange lowered its quotation for spot and June Straits ½¢ to 28.50¢, against 28.25¢ bid, 29¢ asked. July, August and September were marked down ¾¢ to 28.50¢, 28.25¢ bid, 29¢ asked. Straits shipments were uniformly quoted at 28.50¢ for all positions, or ¾¢ to ½¢ down, against 28¢ bid, 29¢ asked. The market was reported easy.

The F. S. Royster Guano Company, manufacturer of fertilizers and acid phosphate, with factories at Baltimore and Norfolk, and with branches in various other States, has just sold an issue of \$2,500,000 in 8 per cent twenty-year bonds to a syndicate of bankers headed by Hambleton & Co., of Baltimore; Scott & Stringfellow, of Richmond, Va., and the Federal Securities Corporation, Chicago.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has rendered its decision in Case No. 11,368 of the Jarecki Chemical Company against Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, et al. In their syllabus in this case the commissioners say: "Rates on nitrate of soda in carloads, from New York, N. Y., and points taking the same rates, and Baltimore, Md., to Sandusky, Ohio, and from Baltimore to Ivorydale, Ohio, found unreasonable. Reparation awarded."

Imports at San Francisco during the first week in June included the following: On the steamer Durban Maru, from Shanghai and Yokohama, 1,000 bags antimony; on the motorship Borgland, from Christiania and Antwerp, 1,770 casks nitrate of ammonia and 1,000 tons chalk, and on the steamer Wolverine State from Calcutta, 9,725 bags copra and 750 bags shellac.

AMERICAN SODA COMPETES WITH BRITISH

Compiled by the Secretary of the British Chemical Trade Association
London, June 4.—A certain amount of enquiry for heavy chemicals is reported. It is the general opinion that trade will revive directly there is a settlement of the labor troubles that have overshadowed the market during the last two months.

Potash caustic is easier with the market continuing extremely quiet at £43 to £45 per ton for 88-92 per cent material. Potassium bichromate continues to be offered by makers at 10½d per lb; spot lots have firmed up to 10½d also; the demand is very light. Potassium carbonate continues to be offered by makers at £45 per ton for 90-92 per cent material. Potassium chlorate is quoted by makers at 5½d; spot quotations from dealers average about 6d per lb.; the demand is far from brisk. Potassium permanganate continues to be offered at 1s 8d per lb. for imported with moderate business being done; makers' prices are maintained at 1s 9d per lb.

Saltcake continues to drag on the market; holders find it impossible to make sales at any figure—there being no demand whatever; the value is nominal at £6 10s per ton, f.o.b. in bulk. Soda ash 58 per cent light alkali is fairly well maintained at £9 per ton f.o.b. with the market rather inactive; makers' prices for home trade only unchanged at £8 10s per ton in bags. Soda crystals, English, makers' prices are maintained at the old figure of £7 per ton in bags; carriage paid. Soda caustic, makers' prices are £26 15s per ton for 76-77 per cent in light drums, f.o.r., and £24 10s for 70-72 per cent material; spot parcels are offering at £22 to £23 per ton, f.o.b. for English 70-72 per cent; American 76 per cent quoted at competitive figures, c.i.f. continental ports and United Kingdom. A little better enquiry is being received. Bicarbonate of soda, refined in bags £10 10s; mineral water quality £9 10s to £10 per ton; limited business is being done. Discolored and damaged parcels obtainable at lower figures. The above are spot figures; makers' prices for home trade only £12 per ton in 2 cwt. bags. Sodium chlorate is now quoted by makers at 4½d and spot quotations are also round about this figure. Sodium cyanide is still quoted by makers unchanged at 1s per lb. for 100% basis. Sodium hyposulphite is in a little better demand; photographic, pea crystals, packed in sound kegs are moving in limited quantities at £26 per ton; commercial quality is not in such good demand and offering at about £21 per ton; makers' prices, the latter £19 and £26 for photographic.

Sodium nitrate is quoted a little easier this week by makers at £19 15s per ton for 96 per cent refined material, f.o.r. Liverpool; the market continues quietly. Sodium nitrite is still a dull market with makers' prices unchanged at £42 per ton for 100 per cent material. Sodium prussiate is well maintained at the makers' recently reduced prices of 7¼d per lb.; spot lots continue to be offered at about the same figures; the demand is still very light. Sodium sulphide continues to be offered by makers at £25 per ton for 60-65 per cent concentrated in casks; spot lots of 60-62 per cent solid are now quoted at £24 per ton; a further reduction has failed to bring business on the market which continues extremely quiet. Sodium sulphite, anhydrous, is still a lifeless market with values nominal at £28 per ton; crystals are quoted by makers at £21 10s per ton for home trade only.

More than 30,000 tons of nitrate was destroyed at Iquique, Chile, recently, by a fire in the warehouses of the Nitrate Agencies Co., Lockett Bros. and the Watson Co. The loss is estimated at 2,000,000 pesos.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 1338-1339

MARKET LACKS SUSTAINED IMPROVEMENT

Consumers Still Holding Off—"No Permanency" to Demand — Camphor Active at Higher Prices — Another Cut in Podophyllin—Glycerin Weak and Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
*Aspirin, 3c lb.	Camphor, Jap., ref., 5c lb.
Cod Liver Oil, Norg., \$2 bbl.	Chinese Refined, 4c lb.
Declined	
Amidopyrine, 25c lb.	Mercury, \$1 flask
Formaldehyde, 1/2c lb.	Podophyllin, 50c lb.
Glycerin C.P., 1/2c lb.	Soap, Green, 1/2c lb.
	Sulfocarbolates, Na. Ca., 5c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$75
Acid Citric, resellers.....	.45	.45	.43	.89
Calomel, American.....	.82	.82	.87	1.64
Camphor, Jap., ref.....	.72	.67	.65	1.40
Caffeine Alkaloid	6.00	6.00	6.25	7.75
Iodine Resublimed	3.75	3.75	3.75	4.35
Menthol	3.75	3.75	3.80	7.25
Morphine Sulfate	5.20	5.20	5.20	7.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst.....	.24	.24	.29	.95
Quinine Sulfate, Java.....	.66	.66	.66	.81
Sodium Salicylate .....	.30	.30	.30	.60
Strychnine Sulfate	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Average	2.00	2.00	2.03	2.97

The market reflects much the same uncertain conditions which have made the outlook in the chemical and drug business more or less indeterminate for some months past. "A lack of permanency" to the market is now the trade's chief complaint. Demand for this or that shows a flurry to-day; by to-morrow it has died down to little or nothing, and other products have moved up to the front rank of buyers' attention. Conditions improve periodically but the improvement is usually spasmodic and short-lived. The principal drawback to a renewal of business is not the price situation but the continued refusal of buyers in all lines—through the whole chain of manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer—to buy because they, in turn, have no orders. Consumers continue to lack confidence in the market, and also prefer not to tie up money in purchases under present conditions until they have orders in hand to warrant covering on raw materials.

Few price revisions have been made although the majority of such changes have been downward. The descent of values appears to be pretty close to the end of the path and a period of price stability looks to be at hand. Buying of Japanese refined camphor has stiffened the price up. Cod liver oil quotations are reported higher. Resale aspirin is firmer and in reduced supply. Glycerin has softened and is lower. Both resellers and makers have reduced formaldehyde. Sulfocarbolates of lime and soda have been cut by makers. Mercury is offered slightly cheaper in some quarters. Podophyllin has again been cut sharply. Cheaper lots of imported amidopyrine are available.

Acid Citric—Demand continues stagnant but the rise in temperature during the past few days may offset the effect of the unseasonable cool weather which the whole country has been having. Prices are steady and unchanged at 45c a pound for kegs of imported citric on spot. A good sized order might bring out a figure slightly under this. American makers name 47c@47½c a pound unchanged.

Acid Oxalic—The reaction following the speculative

buying of a week or so ago when the Emergency Tariff Act barred out imported oxalic, is here and has been induced principally by the refusal of American makers to be stampeded. Keeping their prices down for the regular consuming trade, they have brought the opening market down from 20c to 18c. Spot goods generally quoted at 18c@20c with makers said to be supplying customers under this.

Acid Phosphoric—Manufacturers have reduced prices for U.S.P. syrupy and now quote 25c a pound in demi-johns, containers extra. Phosphoric specific gravity 1.750 also lower at 26c same basis. Resellers and importers have been doing 25c for some time past.

Acid Tartaric—Continues weak and under pressure with demand still small. Prices are reported subject to shading but general open quotations on spot are unchanged at 28c@30c for crystals and 30c@32c for powder. American makers holding for 39c.

Amidopyrine—Holders of imported goods are again offering cheaper here owing to the stocks pressing for sale and competition with brands. Now available on spot at \$4.75 a pound ranging up to \$5.50 as to seller and quantity.

Antipyrine—In slightly better request and holding steady at \$1.90 a pound for resale goods. Makers at \$2.00.

Aspirin—Cheap lots of resale aspirin have been considerably reduced and holders of standard goods are now asking 58c inside. From this figure prices range to 64c@70c as quoted by various makers. Demand is steady.

Bromides—In fair routine request. Prices easy at 16c @18c a pound for imported potassium bromide. Sodium bromide at 21c and a greater interest from some consumers reported. Imported ammonium bromide at 25c. American makers adhere to 24c for potassium and 25c for sodium.

Camphor—A marked increase in the purchases of Jap refined camphor has been noted in this market during the week. Sales went through at 67c, 68c, 70c and the market then moved to 72c for slabs in cases. Some sellers are bullish in their ideas and are quoting 74c and 75c. Small sizes are held at 83c@84c. Spot stocks are reported to be materially reduced. Chinese refined gum has also moved up and is reported at 70c spot. American refiners still adhere to the 80c basis for bulk gum in barrels.

Castor Oil—Firm and in fair jobbing demand at 10c a pound for water white U.S.P. oil in barrels on spot.

Cocoa Butter—The demand shows improvement and prices are firmer. Bulk at 25c@26c a pound spot. Fingers and cakes at 34c up to 38c as to quantity, seller and packing.

Cod Liver Oil—Distress goods are said to be fairly well cleaned out here although it is still possible to pick up odd lots well under the market. Buying by manufacturing-consumers is good. Prices in the hands of recognized distributors are \$18.00@20.00 a barrel for Norwegian and \$20.00 for Newfoundland. London reports an easier market.

Epsom Salt—Dull and in very limited demand at \$2.50@2.75 a hundred for U.S.P. American goods.

Formaldehyde—Lower in resale hands and some makers. Available on spot at 13½c a pound in barrels with makers at 14c@15c.

Glycerin—Has weakened again and C.P. in drums is offered freely at 16c with no buyers to speak of. Cans at 18c@18½c.

Menthol—Of no interest to buyers and very dull at \$3.75 a pound unchanged in cases on spot. Less than a case ranges up to \$4.00 here.

Mercury—The metal has weakened on the spot owing to larger supplies which were recently shipped here from California via the Panama Canal. American selling agents are doing \$47.00 a flask and have forced holders of imported metal to move down to \$46.00. Demand is quiet. Mercurials quiet at the recent reduction. Calomel basis 82c a pound.

Podophyllin—Demand is practically absent and competition between holders unusually keen. Another sharp cut has been made in the price which brings quotations for spot goods down to \$4.25-\$4.50 a pound.

Quinine—A steady jobbing demand is reported. No large orders have been in the market for some time, most sales at present being below the one thousand ounce class. Japanese sulfate in 100 ounce tins is still available at 65c@67c an ounce. Java sulfate at 66c@68c. American makers quote 70c basis 100 ounce tins and indicate they are doing a fair business at this level.

Rochelle Salt—In light demand in resale quarters at 24c a pound up to 26c as to quantity. Makers quoting 27c unchanged.

Salicin—Imported salicin is weak and offered unchanged at \$4.00 a pound here with demand at a standstill. Quoted up to \$5.00 by some sellers.

Santonin—A small supply reported coming forward but nothing in any quantity. On spot, stocks have been about cleaned out and the remaining small, odd lots are held firmly at \$125.00@130.00 a pound.

Soap—Conti's here at \$9.50 a case and selling freely. Green soft soap, U.S.P. is offered cheaper in some quarters at 6½c ranging up to 7½c. White bar U.S.P. at 20c. Powdered U.S.P. in barrels at 36c@38c.

The National Administrative Council of Uruguay has issued a decree regulating the importation and exportation of cocaine, opium and its derivatives, stipulating that importers, chemists, manufacturers, commission merchants, and in general all those who may wish to deal in those products or to transform them for sale, shall apply to the National Hygienic Council for a special permit which may be granted or denied by that corporation. The National Hygienic Council, in order to guarantee the responsibilities of the petitioner, shall require a bond, the amount of which shall be fixed in each instance by the council.

Baltimore is soon to have a new chain of drug stores, a company having been chartered under the name of the Health Drug Stores, Inc. The incorporators include S. A. Bogat and L. R. Cohen, general manager and vice president respectively of the Chain Stores Corporation of America, which operates a large number of ready-made clothing establishments.

The Apothecaries Hall Co., 24 Benedict street, Windsor, Conn., has awarded a contract to the Clark Construction Co., 168 Grand street, Waterbury, Conn., for a one-story fertilizer plant, 64x140 ft., to cost about \$27,000. William Stall is head.

Shelby A. Falor, who resigned June 1 as a member of the board of control of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, has been elected president of the Universal Drug Company, of Akron, O., to succeed H. E. Carnahan. The Universal Drug Company operates a chain of drug stores in Akron, Kenmore and Barberton.

NEW VOLSTEAD BILL AMENDED

(Continued from Page 1320)

etary medicines for beverage purposes. Several hundred affidavits were presented showing that many of these so-called patent medicines are sold by the drink and are acceptable as a substitute for liquor. The increased amount of liquor withdrawn for non-beverage purposes, after prohibition went into effect, much of which was used in making these medicines, demonstrates the necessity of a greater control over such liquors. The following facts are convincing:

Before the adoption of national prohibition the average withdrawal was about 800,000 gallons for non-beverage purposes. That made about 10,000,000 gallons per year. From October, 1917, to June, 1918, which was the first date where we could get the figures and differential on this one question, there were 5,500,000 gallons of liquor sold. From July, 1918, to July, 1919, there were 11,855,075 gallons withdrawn for non-beverage use. In 1919, from July, 1919, to July, 1920, 28,330,395 gallons were withdrawn. Then we come to the present year. From July, 1920, to the end of March, 1921—that is, for nine months of the present year—29,138,509 gallons have been withdrawn, which, roughly estimated for a year, if it keeps up at that rate, would be something like 35,000,000 or 36,000,000 gallons withdrawn for non-beverage use.

"A large amount of this increase represents alcohol and other liquor diverted to beverage use.

"Under section 4 of the original prohibition act, when the manufacturer made a preparation that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue believed would be unfit for beverage purposes he could not be held to accountability if the preparation was actually sold for beverage use, unless he himself sold it for such use; but such use does not give the commissioner the right to revoke the permit of the manufacturer if he complied with the standard set by the commissioner. The proposed legislation will give the commissioner the power to require such manufacturers to either change their formula or to revoke their permits when it is clear that such alcohol preparations are being purchased for use as a beverage or for intoxicating beverage purposes. Unless these substitutes for liquor are kept in strict control, the amount of alcohol consumed under the guise of medicine will reach large proportions. The consumption of alcoholic liquor in this form is clearly detrimental to the public health.

"The other provision in section 3 requires alcohol to be used instead of whiskey or wine when that is possible in making these preparations. This will help to prevent the making of medicines whose salability depends largely upon the taste of the liquor from which it is made.

Section 4 provides that application for a permit must be filed with the commissioner and notice thereof given to the Attorney General 20 days before the permit is to be issued, and the commissioner is given authority to require posting of such notice. Seventy-five thousand permits have been issued to manufacture, transport, prescribe, or sell non-beverage liquors under the national prohibition act. In many instances these applicants secured their permits without the people knowing that the application was made. Many permits which ought not to have been granted would have been rejected if the people had known that the applicant was asking for it.

"Section 5 gives the Attorney General concurrent power with the commissioner to revoke a permit for the same reasons that the commissioner may revoke it. With the large number of permits, it is difficult for the commissioner to give adequate attention to these revocation proceedings. The Attorney General may have evidence of a conviction of some permit holder, or in the investigation of crime in his department secure evidence that the permittee should have his permit revoked. It will work in the interests of law enforcement to give the Justice Department this additional power."

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 1345-1346

PRICES OF INTERMEDIATES FIRMER

Colors Moving More Freely—Anthraquinone and Benzidine Base Lower Owing to New Manufacturers Entering the Field—H Acid Offered at a Reduction By One Producer

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
No Advances
Declined

Acid H, 10c lb. Anthraquinone, 25c lb.
Benzidine, Base, 10c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P. gal.	\$.27	\$.27	\$.27	\$.27
Naphthalene, flake lb.	.08	.08	.08	.16
Phenol gal.	.09	.09	.10	.12
Xylene, 10 degrees gal.	.45	.45	.45	.40
Toluene, pure gal.	.28	.28	.28	.28
Aniline Oil lb.	.20	.20	.20	.36
Benzaldehyde lb.	.45	.45	.45	.65
Betanaphthol, dlt. lb.	.38	.38	.34	.85
Paranitroaniline lb.	.82	.82	.85	1.75
o-Toluidine lb.	.25	.25	.25	.40
Average	0.325	0.325	0.324	0.524

Business in dyes has been improving slowly. Dyes are moving more freely and as a consequence intermediates are firmer generally. Spot distressed lots of intermediates are becoming scarcer as stronger holders are taking them over. Lots which are passing to consumers are still rather small but their aggregate is increasing. Several comparatively strong resellers have shown an inclination to take up the weakest of the spot offerings in many items, especially beta-naphthol. Prices throughout the market are firmer on this account coupled with the improved feeling among consumers. So far as could be determined resale aniline oil was not offered in the week although the keen competition between makers is preventing higher prices at present.

Price movements have been of little significance. Acid H is offered lower by one producer although others are holding prices up. Anthraquinone and benzidine base are offered lower on the entrance of new manufacturers into the field. Beta-naphthol is steady and firm. Aniline oil is unchanged but price competition between makers is stronger. Para-nitroaniline is still subject to price variations according to holder.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—The situation in benzene has shown no change but consumers are showing less interest. Makers prices are unchanged at 27c@33c per gallon in tank cars and less although they are able to offer little at these figures. Resellers have little to offer. The 90% grade is quoted unchanged at 25c@31c per gallon in tank cars and drums.

Naphthalene—The resale market was dead with stocks still offered at prices below 8c per pound. Makers' prices on flake are unchanged at 8½c@9½c per pound and 9½c@10½c per pound for balls. There has been virtually no interest from consumers.

Phenol—Prices are weak but unchanged on resale phenol in a very dull market. Prices around 9c per pound can be done for government material in resale hands, while offers from the government agents are based on 12c per pound for quantity.

Toluene—Prices on toluene are quoted by refiners at former levels with tank cars named at 28c per gallon and drums up to 34c per gallon. Demand has been scattered.

Intermediates

Acid, Gamma—In the absence of demand prices on gamma acid are held at \$3.25 per pound by makers. It is hinted however that firm bids would be accepted at concessions.

Acid, H—Most makers of H acid are quoting \$1.25 per pound although offers from one source are heard lower at \$1.15 per pound. Buyers have shown little interest and it is not improbable that \$1.10 per pound can be done with an order in hand.

Acid, Salicylic—Technical salicylic is still in a very weak position. Offers are heard around 18c per pound although some makers are quoting up as high as 22c per pound. In the resale market offers of U.S.P. acid are heard as low as 20c per pound.

Acetanilide—Technical acetanilide is unchanged in makers' hands around 22c@23c per pound. The U.S.P. material is firm at 27c@30c per pound according to holder in spite of slow demand.

Aniline Oil—Recent offers from resellers have been withdrawn largely from the market and efforts to locate resale stocks were unsuccessful during the week. Makers are competing keenly for such business as comes into the market and price cutting is pretty general. Quotations are given at 20c@27c per pound according to maker but it is known that most, if not all, makers are entering the market where business shows up at prices around 20c per pound. In some cases concessions have been rumored down to 18c per pound but these rumors still lack official confirmation.

Anthraquinone—Makers are offering anthraquinone lower at \$1.75@1.85 per pound for the sublimed. This drop follows the entrance of a new manufacturer into the field. Offers of distressed sublimed material from one maker are heard as low as \$1.50 per pound. The technical grade is offered by makers at \$1.65 per pound.

Benzidine—Prices are unsteady with some holders very firm in their ideas and others offering concessions. Prices even below 90c per pound for base are said to be possible. In other quarters \$1.00 per pound is named as the minimum quantity price while some holders are in the market with no concessions below \$1.10 per pound.

Beta-naphthol—The market is quite firm at 38c@42c per pound according to holder. Weak resale lots are being taken up by stronger holders as offered and such business as has come into the resale market from consumers has met a firm price of 38c per pound. Makers' prices are quoted at 40c@42c per pound but it is possible that they will meet the resale market at its present level.

Dimethylaniline—Prices are still rather uncertain in the absence of demand. Resale lots are quoted down to 42c@45c per pound with makers holding as high as 60c per pound.

Michler's Ketone—Makers' prices are quoted at \$4.00 per pound but it is understood that concessions would be granted for firm business. There is virtually no demand in the market at present.

Para-nitroaniline—Makers are quoting 85c per pound as the market but in at least one direction a manufacturer quoted 80c per pound on an order for 5,000 pounds.

There is virtually no resale material loose at present and makers generally are inclined to hold their prices up. Interest from consumers has been scattered and little actual business has been put through.

Para-phenylene-diamine — Interest from consumers continues slow with prices quoted by makers around \$1.75@\$1.90 per pound.

The Mineral, Metal and By-Products Co. of Denver, Col., which recently acquired a tract of one thousand acres of land at San Mateo, a peninsula suburb of San Francisco, is preparing to engage in the manufacture of insecticides, fungicides and fertilizers. Conferences have been held by the management with State and Federal authorities in planning a scientific laboratory for the benefit of California fruit growers and farmers.

LICENSES ISSUED FOR DYE IMPORTS IN MAY BY THE WAR TRADE BOARD

Nearly 282,000 Pounds of Swiss Colors Wanted By Consumers—German Dyes to the Amount of 192,093 Pounds and British 25,181 Pounds—Small Orders Sent to France

The types and quantities of dyestuffs for which licenses were granted for importation during May, by the War Trade Board, are given in the following list. Copies may be obtained from the American Dyes Institute, 320 Broadway, New York. Imports from France totaled 3,350 pounds as follows: Acid Green J 80, 110 lbs.; Ammoniacal Cochineal, 110 lbs.; Azo Naphthol Red J, 110 lbs.; Croceine Orange, 110 lbs.; Cyanol Blue, 110 lbs.; French Red, 110 lbs.; Malta Grey B., 110 lbs.; Malta Grey J, 1,870 lbs.; Naphthalene Black A. B., 25 lbs.; Paris Violet 2B, 4B, 2R, 4R, and 300 E, 110 lbs. each; Rosolane, 135 lbs. Imports from Germany, England and Switzerland follow:

Sch. No.	Designation of Dye	Germany (pounds)	England (pounds)	Switz. (pounds)
...	Acid Aliz. Grey G.....	250		
...	Acid Milling Black B.....		9,460	
...	Acid Milling Red G Conc.....		75	
...	Acid Rhodamine S.....		830	
527	Acid Violet 4 B N S.....	3,300		
...	Acid Wool Blue R L.....		21,300	
217	Agalma Black 10 B X.....	25		
844	Algol Blue 3 G.....	2,000		
822	Algol Brilliant Orange F R.....		600	
821	Algol Brilliant Violet 2 B.....	15		
820	Algol Brilliant Violet R Pdr.....	50		
...	Algol Brown G.....	1,000		
...	Algol Brown R.....	1,000		
...	Algol Brown R Paste.....	3,500		
870	Algol Corinth R Pdr.....	20		
819	Algol Red FF Ex. Paste.....	500		
816	Algol Red 5 G Pdr.....	20		
...	Alizarine Black B.....	1,100		
...	Alizarine Black 3 B.....	491		
862	Aliz. Blue Black B.....	250		
...	Aliz. Blue Black B T.....			
...	Aliz. Blue J R.....	25		
804	Aliz. Blue S Subst.....		480	
858	Aliz. Blue S A P.....	1,050		220
...	Aliz. Blue S A W S A.....	600		
...	Aliz. Blue S C B, 20% Paste.....		2,691	
855	Aliz. Blue S K Y.....	1,080		
855	Aliz. Blue S K Y Pdr.....	300		
...	Aliz. Blue Soluble Pdr. 100%.....		1,220	
...	Aliz. Bordeaux B A 20%.....		1,700	
865	Aliz. Brilliant Green G.....	75		
865	Aliz. Cyanine Green Ex.....	500		
865	Aliz. Cyanine Green C G Ex.....	1,000		
865	Aliz. Cyanine Green G Ex.....	3,500		
...	Aliz. Cyanole S R.....	100		
...	Aliz. Emeraldol G.....	600		
865	Aliz. Green C G Ex.....	210		
...	Aliz. Green S 15%.....		500	
808	Aliz. Green X 10%.....		1,000	
779	Aliz. Orange 20% Paste.....		500	
779	Aliz. Orange R.....	100		
780	Aliz. Red I. W. S.....	1,000		
780	Aliz. Red S Pdr.....	500		
780	Aliz. Red W. Pdr.....	1,000		
...	Aliz. Red Y. C. A.....		1,500	
...	Aliz. Rubinol G W.....	110		
...	Aliz. Rubinol R.....	800		
...	Aliz. Rubinol R Pdr.....	800		
...	Aliz. Saphirole.....	500		
858	Aliz. Saphirole B.....	100		
...	Aliz. Saphirole S A W S A.....	1,000		
...	Aliz. Saphirol S A W S A.....	1,000		
...	Aliz. Saphirole S E.....	3,550		
855	Aliz. Sky Blue B.....	50		
784	Alizarine S X.....	50		
...	Aliz. Toner Crushed Z.....	500		
168	Alpha Naphthol.....	2,000		
...	Amido Red B L.....	100	30	
...	Anthracene Blue SWR Pdr.....	200		
800	Anthracene Blue WB Paste.....	2,000		
801	Anthracene Blue WGG Paste.....	2,000		

Sch. No.	Designation of Dye	Germany (pounds)	England (pounds)	Switz. (pounds)
782	Anthracene Brown S W.....	1,000		
...	Anthracene Chromate Brown EB.....	7,000		
...	Anthracene Direct Green R.....	100		
...	Anthraflavone G C Paste.....	585		
864	Anthraquinone Green GNO.....	250		
864	Anthraquinone Green GNO.....	200		
853	Anthraquinone Violet.....	5		
...	Artificial Silk Black Conc.....			1,210
...	Artificial Silk Black G.....	300		
493	Auramine OO.....			8,800
63	Azo Acid Blue B.....			1,000
673	Azo Carmine B X.....	100		
...	Azo Rhodine 6 B.....	500		1,000
...	Benzo Fast Black L.....	600		
...	Benzo Fast Blue 4 G L.....	500		
...	Benzo Fast Bordeaux 6 B L.....	200		
...	Benzo Fast Blue 4 G L.....	100		
...	Benzo Fast Brown R L.....	200		
...	Benzo Fast Heliotrope 5 R H.....	100		
...	Benzo Fast Red 8 B L.....	984		
...	Benzo Fast Rubine B L.....	100		
...	Benzo Fast Yellow R L.....	100		
...	Benzyl Violet 5 B N.....			660
...	Black Base S.....	30		
...	Blue Lake.....	1,100		
778	Bluish Alizarine.....	6,000		
...	Brilliant Acid Blue E C.....	300		
...	Brilliant Benzo Green B.....	100		
...	Brilliant Benzo Violet B.....	150		
...	Brilliant Benzo Violet 2 R.....	150		
...	Brilliant Bronze Red B.....	200		
370	Brilliant Congo R.....			500
...	Brilliant Delphine Blue B S.....			1,100
885	Brilliant Indigo B.....	4,000		
884	Brilliant Indigo B B Paste.....	550		
...	Brilliant Lake B.....	220		
...	Brilliant Milling Blue B.....	250		
...	Brilliant Milling Blue R.....	50		
...	Brilliant Phosphine 5 G Conc.....			440
...	Brilliant Pure Yellow 6 G Ex.....	50		
182	Brilliant Sulfon Red B.....	500		
613	Chinoline Yellow.....	1,100		1,650
...	Chinoline Yellow K T Ex.....	1,000		
613	Chinoline Yellow N Ex.....	500		
...	Chloramine Brown G.....			500
...	Chloramine Red B.....	2,600		
...	Chloramine Red 8 B S.....			1,210
...	Chlorantine Fast Bordeaux 2 BL.....			1,089
...	Chlorantine Fast Red 7 BL.....			2,220
...	Chrome Fast Brown T V.....			1,100
...	Chrome Fast Violet B.....			1,650
...	Chrysamine K.....			11,550
881	Ciba Blue 2 B D.....			5,500
881	Ciba Blue 2 B D Paste.....			1,760
907	Ciba Scarlet G Pdr.....			121
901	Ciba Violet B Pdr.....			660
793	Cibanone Blue 3 G Paste.....			1,650
792	Cibanone Orange R Powder.....			220
795	Cibanone Yellow R.....			1,650
795	Cibanone Yellow R Pdr.....			
601	Coeruleine Pdr.....	150		
257	Coomassie Navy Blue 2 R N X.....		5,000	
373	Congo Orange R.....	200		
...	Cotton Fast Red 4 B S P.....	50		
516	Crystal Violet Base.....	100		
516	Crystal Violet Ex.....		1,000	
16	Curcaphenine.....	1,000		
...	Cyananthrol B G A.....	1,000		
...	Cyananthrol B G A O O.....	1,000		
546	Cyanole F F.....	200		
366	Delta Purpurine 5 B.....	728		
...	Developer B.....	100		
...	Diamine Fast Blue FFB.....	1,000		
...	Diamine Fast Blue FFG.....	1,003		
...	Diamine Fast Bordeaux 6 B S.....	1,003		
...	Diamine Fast Brown GB.....	500		
...	Diamine Fast Orange E G.....	500		
...	Diamine Fast Orange E R.....	600		
...	Diamine Fast Red 8 B L.....	500		
...	Diamine Fast Violet F F R.....	501		
...	Diazo Brilliant Orange G.....	100		
...	Diazo Rubine B.....	100		
...	Diazo Scarlet 3 B A Ex.....	275		
...	Diphen Blue R K.....	500		
393	Diphenyl Brown 3 G N C.....			500
...	Diphenyl Chlorine Yellow F F.....			400

(Continued on Page 1337)

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 1348; Naval Stores, Page 1349

BUSINESS IN OILS IS SLOWER

Soya Bean Oil Virtually Unchanged Since Tariff Act Was Passed—Crude Cottonseed and Linseed Oils Higher—Manila Coconut on Coast and Copra Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Cottonseed crd. mills, ¾c lb.	Advanced	
	Rosin, 20c bbl.	
Linseed, 2c gal.	Declined	
	Olive Foots, Shipment, ¾c lb.	
Coconut, Manila, Coast, ¾c lb.	Palm Kernel, ½c lb.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$.44	\$.44	\$.48	\$1.20
Degras, American, bbls.	.06	.05	.05	.06½
Lard, No. 1	.65	.65	.70	1.40
Menhaden, crd.* bbls.	.30	.30	.28	.70
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct., gal.	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.25
Red Oil, distilled	.06¾	.06¾	.06¾	.15½
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.10¾	.10¾	.11¾	.28
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.10	.10	.10	.17
Cottonseed, crude tanks*	.05½	.05¾	.05	.16
Linseed, Carlots, bbls.	.76	.74	.70	1.50
Olive, denatured	1.45	1.45	1.40	3.05
Peanut, refined	.10	.10	.10	.22
Soya Bean, bbls.	.07½	.07¾	.07¾	.16½
Average	.0396	.0394	.0393	.0860

The oil market has been a trifle less buoyant during the week with demand slower and with stocks generally easing off slightly. Prices have held fairly steady at former levels in spite of waning interest. The effect of the tariff has not been as pronounced as was expected especially in the case of soya bean oil which has remained virtually unchanged in spite of the imposition of the duty. The linseed oil situation has shown little change although prices have advanced. Coconut oil has held fairly well with some buying going on. Cottonseed oil has lacked interest.

Prices are higher on crude cottonseed and linseed oils. Manila coconut on the Coast and copra are lower. Olive oil foots for shipment are lower. Imported palm kernel oil is lower on the spot. The other vegetable oils are unchanged at former levels although interest is generally lacking.

Animal oils have continued sluggish with export demand low and domestic consumers showing no real interest.

Fish oils are without quotable change. Holders of menhaden crude are still firm in their ideas although few consumers are willing to meet their ideas of price.

Naval stores in the spot market are higher on reported better demand for export in spite of lower prices named from London. Both turpentine and rosin are higher here.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—Crushers have advanced their ideas on linseed oil on a higher domestic seed market. Prices are now named at 76c@77c per gallon in carlots in barrels. Demand has been slow and the more or less unstable condition of this market continues. Foreign oil is offered in the spot market around 65c per gallon cooerage basis although better prices are probably possible in some directions. London quotations are a trifle higher than last week around 34s 3d per quintal. Antwerp quotations are given as 175 francs per hundred kilos, slightly above last week.

The Buenos Aires flaxseed market has fallen to the

level of last week after an advance of several cents per bushel. The present quotation there is around \$1.40 per bushel. The domestic flaxseed markets are higher. Duluth quotations are given as \$1.93@1.95½ per bushel. Winnipeg quotations are around \$1.85@1.89 per bushel according to position.

Castor Oil—There are holders of No. 1 oil in the market as high as 10½c per pound although oil is to be had at 10c per pound. No. 3 oil in barrels is quoted at 8½c@9½c per pound according to seller and quality.

China Wood Oil—Prices have remained firm at the recent advances. Spot barrels are quoted at 14¾c@15c per pound and at least one sale in carlot quantity is said to have taken place at 15c per pound. Coast barrels are held around 12½c@13c per pound. Shipment direct from the Orient is quoted at 11½c per pound c.i.f. New York via the canal. Talk is heard in various quarters of placing a tariff on China wood oil but so far as could be learned this was simply talk and had no foundation.

Coconut Oil—Prices have remained steady on coconut oils with the exception of Coast Manila oil and Coast copra. Ceylon oil is steady and firm at 10c@10½c per pound in barrels and Cochin at 11c@11½c per pound on the spot. Manila oil in sellers' tanks on the Coast is slightly lower at 8c@8¼c per pound following a decline there of copra to 4¼c@4½c per pound.

Corn Oil—Refined corn oil on the spot is quoted at 9¼c@9½c per pound in barrels. Crude f.o.b. middle western points is unchanged at 5¾c@6c per pound in tanks and 7¾c@7½c per pound in barrels. Spot crude oil in barrels is quoted at 7¾c@8c per pound. Business is very sluggish with few inquiries noted.

Cottonseed Oil—Crude cottonseed oil f.o.b. mills in buyers' tanks is somewhat firmer with the asking prices at 5½c@6c per pound according to position. Interest in prime summer yellow has been much less than during the previous week. Prices on the Exchange were unchanged at 7½c@8c per pound except for the spot position which was quoted over the week end at 7c@7.70c per pound without movement. Crop conditions are very uncertain although present prospects are rather poor.

Olive Oil—Denatured olive oil has attracted little attention around \$1.45@1.55 per gallon. Olive foots for shipment are again lower and offers are heard at 7½c@8c per pound c.i.f. New York. The spot market is still in very light supply with quotations around 9½c per pound.

Palm Oil—Interest has been lacking for some time in palm oils. Lagos oil in casks is quoted at 7¼c@7½c per pound and Niger oil at 6c@6¼c per pound.

Palm Kernel Oil—Prices on imported palm kernel oil are lower at 9½c@9¾c per pound. Interest from consumers has been very low.

Rapeseed Oil—Prices are unchanged on rapeseed oil with holders generally firm at 90c@1.00 per gallon for refined and \$1.00@1.05 per gallon for blown.

Soya Bean Oil—The Coast position is very weak with prices unchanged around 5¼c@6c per pound in sellers' tanks for prompt shipment. This is a duty paid price and is surprisingly low when it is considered that it includes a duty of some 3½c per pound. The extreme

weakness of the situation there is illustrated by this figure when compared to the shipment price of $4\frac{1}{2}c@4\frac{3}{4}c$ per pound in bond c.i.f. Coast points. Interest from consumers has been very light and holders of stocks are very tired. Better prices than that now quoted could hardly be expected. Spot oil in barrels is held at $7\frac{1}{2}c@8c$ per pound with prices on refined oil in barrels around $8\frac{1}{2}c@9c$ per pound.

Animal Oils

Lard Oil—Prices have continued more or less soft in the absence of any but routine buying. Prices are based on No. 1 oil at 65c per gallon.

Tallow Oil—Prices on acidless tallow oil in carlots are quoted at 65c per gallon. Interest has been lacking.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Oil—Efforts on the part of holders to hold prices up have been for the most part successful but buyers have not been attracted. Crude oil prices are quoted at $30c@33c$ per gallon f.o.b. mills although in a few directions holders are still willing to sell as low as 28c per pound. The attitude of holders for the 30c price is firm but that of possible buyers for lower figures seems equally firm.

Naval Stores

Rosin—The spot market for rosins has been advanced 20c per barrel during the week. WG and WW grades are still very scarce with prices on the spot entirely nominal.

Turpentine—The spot turpentine market advanced during the week to 65c per gallon following an advance in the Savannah market to a firm basis of 56c per gallon. Increased inquiry from abroad has been reported and is given as the cause for the present strength. However it is noted that at the same time the domestic markets have advanced the London market has declined to 76 shillings per quintal from 85 shillings per quintal quoted last week.

ATLAS POWDER CO. TO MAKE "CARBON"

The Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has undertaken the manufacture on a large commercial scale of "Darco," a decolorizing and refining carbon. The principal reason necessitating a bone-char substitute is the constantly increasing price of this carbon of animal origin, due to the growing demand and inadequate supply.

The advantages claimed for "Darco" are that it is twenty-five to thirty times as efficient as bone-char, is rapid in action, and that it is so cheap that it may be used two or three times and then discarded without the need of revivifying. There are no royalty charges added to its cost.

Many attempts have been made in the past sixty years to produce an efficient substitute for bone-char, which is used in the refining of numerous products such as sugar, glucose, maltose, lactose, vegetable oils, gelatin, glue, alcohol products and other chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

The fifth annual outing and shore dinner of the Oil Trades Association of New York is scheduled to take place on Tuesday, June 21, at Karatsonyi's, Glenwood-on-the-Sound, Long Island. A special steamer has been chartered to sail from Pier 5 East River direct to the Glenwood landing. A. J. Squire is chairman of the entertainment committee.

East-bound freight rates from San Francisco on coconut oil in carload lots have been reduced from 90 cents to 75 cents per hundred pounds. The rate on ground talc has been reduced from 50 cents to 40 per hundred pounds and the less than carload rates eliminated.

DATE WHEN TARIFF WILL TAKE EFFECT

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., June 15.—It is understood the Ways and Means Committee is again considering the advisability of proposing a joint resolution to place the rates to be carried in the general tariff bill in effect immediately. The proposal of Representative Longworth with the same purpose in view was carried to the Republican caucus where it encountered opposition led by Representative Young of North Dakota, and where it failed to get the party approval. While Young based his objection chiefly upon constitutional grounds, his real objection was to the rates of duty carried in the bill, which he believes are too high.

When the question of when the rates shall take effect comes up again, the rates will then be known and the character of the rates, it is thought by some members of Congress, will be a big factor in deciding when to place them in effect.

A textile wax that promises to end one of the difficulties faced by manufacturers of knitted outer wear during the warm weather period, is now on the market. About this time of the year, the knitters find, the wax used on certain cones and winders begins to melt. As a result of negotiations between a representative of an oil company and the business manager of the Western District Association of the Nation Knitted Outerwear Association, the company has produced a wax for use on these machines with a melting point of 133 to 135 degrees Fahrenheit.

The total imports of peanut oil during April, amounted to 367,006 lbs., compared with 231,005 lbs. in March, 175,047 lbs. in February, and 186,754 lbs. in January. Hongkong and France were, as usual, the chief sources of supply, 241,848 lbs. having been received from Hongkong in April and 112,842 lbs. from France. The re-exports of peanut oil during April amounted to 133,446 lbs. In addition to these re-exports the United States exported 84,453 lbs. of domestic peanut oil, 65,257 lbs. going to Canada and 18,929 lbs. to Norway.

The Spanish committee to supervise the exportation of flaxseed, linseed oil, and cakes, peanuts, and other oil-bearing seeds created by Royal Order of Sept. 13, 1918, is abolished. The committee was originally formed because of the enormous demand outside of Spain for these products which threatened to create a scarcity within the Kingdom, while now the return to normalcy in European markets has removed the necessity for its existence.

J. C. Francesconi & Co., waxes and vegetable oils, have been given a verdict of \$6,300 in an action begun in the United States District Court, New York, against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in which the defendant was charged with using three of the plaintiff's tank cars for sulfuric acid without permission, the cars being damaged thereby, as they had not been built to convey acid, but vegetable oils and waxes.

Sigmund Krauter, importer and dealer in vegetable oils, New York, has lost the appeal taken in the United States District Court of Appeals from a decision in the lower district court awarding \$15,000 to C. F. Simonin Sons, oil refiners and crushers, Philadelphia, for alleged failure of the appellant to accept 900 barrels of a lot of 1,000 barrels of coconut oil.

Harvey J. Boutin has succeeded to the business of Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., San Francisco, and has opened offices at 681 Market street. Tanning materials and oils and fats of vegetable, fish and animal origin, both crude and manufactured, are handled.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs Pages 1350-1351

FIRMER VIEWS BY FOREIGN DRUG SHIPPERS

Replacement Costs Higher For Some Imported Products—Shading of Spot Rhubarb Prices—Bitter Orange Peel Lower — Cut Althea Cheaper — Caraway and Foenugreek Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Caraway Seed, 1/4 lb.	Fenugreek Seed, 1/4 lb.
Coriander Seed, 1/4 lb.	Poppy Seed, Dutch, 1/4 lb.
Declined	
Althea Rt. Cut, 2c lb.	Culver's Root, 1c lb.
Acacia, Amb. Sts., 1/4 lb.	Golden Seal Rt., Pd., 25c lb.
Buckthorn Bark, 2c lb.	Jalap Root & Pd., 3c lb.
Belladonna Lvs., 5c lb.	Orange Peel, bitter, 1c lb.
Belladonna Root, 6c lb.	Sweet, 1/4 lb.
Buchu Lvs., Short, 5c lb.	Pepper Black Sing., 1/4 lb.
Blood Root, 1c lb.	Rhubarb Rt., 2c lb.
Calendula Petals, 10c lb.	Sandarac Gum, 6c lb.
Cramp Bark, true, 5c lb.	Turpentine, true Venice, 35c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	.25	.25	.25	.60
Buchu Leaves, Short	1.00	1.05	1.15	3.75
Cantharides, Russian	2.00	2.00	2.25	3.50
Cocculus Indicus	.14	.14	.15	.23
Ergot, Spanish	1.25	1.25	1.00	7.00
Insect Powder, pure	.36	.36	.38	.85
Ipecac, Cartagena, powd.	2.50	2.50	2.75	3.25
Nux Vomica	.15	.15	.14	.14
Opium, gum	5.50	5.50	5.50	7.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.28	.30	.35	.85
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon	3.60	3.60	3.80	4.75
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat.	.10	.10	.10	.10
Average	1.43	1.44	1.48	2.50

For over a year past, domestic botanicals have been the better maintained portion of the market, while imported drugs have constituted almost completely the weak element. The situation bids fair to be reversed as offers of lower priced new crop domestic goods come in from the country and meet the competition from hold-over stocks already on the spot. At the same time, foreign shippers have taken a firmer stand on prices during the past ten days than at any time within two years, and as primary market stocks decrease and costs increase, spot quotations reflect the stronger position in many items. The demand from consumers, however, continues very slack and competition for the small orders available, is keen among dealers here. A steady nibbling at many values as holders shade prices to get business, has brought out the usual number of declines during the week.

The seeds have furnished four items at higher prices, caraway, Dutch poppy, foenugreek, and coriander. Sweet and bitter orange peels are again lower. Gum arabic amber sorts have eased off slightly. Buchu leaves continue uncertain. Cut althea is offered still lower on spot. Buckthorn bark spot has broken under ten cents. Belladonna root and leaves are cheaper. Both whole and powdered jalap are subject to shading and in small demand. Rhubarb in cases is lower as a result of price cutting to meet competition. True cramp bark has moved down. Culver's root is cheaper here. A sharp decline in Venice turpentine is noted. Blood root has weakened further.

Crude Drugs

Ergot—Opinions vary as to price for spot goods. Spot is heard generally at \$1.25 but reports indicate one lot still available at \$1.10 while another seller indi-

cates \$1.50 as his price. Goods afloat near-by quoted at \$1.00 c.i.f. for arrival. Demand is slack.

Lycopodium—In small supply and also light demand. Prices steady at \$3.75@\$3.85 a pound.

Nux Vomica—Spot buttons in reasonably small lots may be had here at 15c a pound. Nothing in a large way is obtainable. Goods afloat for this market to arrive in two weeks at 12c. Powdered still held at 24c@25c a pound spot for barrels.

Turpentine—Lack of demand and new stocks have brought another sharp cut in the price of true Venice turpentine. Holders are now doing 95c@\$1.10 a pound on spot. Artificial at 10c@12c.

Barks

Buckthorn—The continued weakness of the bark has broken the price under 10c a pound and 8c can now be done. Demand on spot is at a standstill.

Cascara Sagrada—Weak and in small request at 12c for 1920 peel on spot.

Cramp—True cramp bark offered lower on spot at 50c a pound with demand from consumers light.

Elm—Easy and under pressure as new bark is near-by. Held on spot at 55c a pound for selected bundles with little demand. New crop for shipment at 45c.

Orange Peel—Bitter peel has again been cut by spot holders. Offers at 9c are made freely in several quarters. Sweet peel has moved down slightly and is now quoted at 6c spot.

Soap—Easy with spot holdings large. Demand routine. Whole bark at 7c@8c. Crushed at 11c@12c and cut as to grade at 11c up to 13c.

Wahoo—Bark of the root continues easy and tending lower at 60c a pound spot.

Berries

Cubebs are weak and lower prices would not be surprising. Held at \$1.00 for ordinary, \$1.05 for powdered and \$1.10 for XX. Junipers in slightly better demand at 3 3/4c@4c in bags.

Flowers

Calendula—Calendula petals are offered cheaper on the spot, 85c a pound now being named by sellers here.

Chamomile—For Hungarian as to seller and quality, the prices range from slightly under 20c up to 25c a pound. The low priced goods are reported badly shattered. Roman flowers still very scarce at 28c@30c. A typical case of a product which became too cheap and was neglected.

Insect—The price at which whole flowers are selling is variable. One seller who had been doing 28c moved up to 32c although reports from some quarters state that there are still low priced goods available. Other flowers up to 38c and 40c spot. Powder pure in barrels still 36c up to 38c as to seller and quantity.

Saffron—Spanish saffron firm and in fair demand at \$13.50 a pound in one pound tins. In small supply on spot.

Gums

Larger supplies and lessened demand for amber sorts acacia have eased the price back to 10 1/2c a pound spot. Sandarac is cheaper at 29c@30c. Asafetida quiet with cases at 38c@40c.

Leaves and Herbs

Belladonna—Larger offers on spot are being made

over a wider range of prices as to test. Goods at 17c up to 25c as to seller.

Buchu—Short leaf buchu afloat for this market reported offered at 92½c c.i.f. The spot situation is still a dreary affair with a tendency of price to weaken, still in evidence. Buyers are holding off. Holders on the spot are quoting lower in some instances at \$1.00 for spot bales. Most sellers are attempting to get \$1.05@ \$1.10. For less than bales, \$1.15@\$1.25 is named.

Henna—The position is firm and well maintained with bales quoted at 20c. The tendency is reported upward. Less than bale lots at 22c@24c. Powdered henna at 23c@25c here.

Roots

Althea—Another drop in the price for cut althea root has been made and it is possible to buy spot white cubes at 10c a pound on a firm order. Holders are asking generally 12c@14c for cut. Demand is small.

Belladonna—The price has been moved down on lower test root and it is offered here at 18½c, ranging from this up to 25c and 28c a pound as to quality and seller.

Blood—The continued weakness of blood root has brought out a price of 18c for spot goods. Ranges up to 20c for small lots.

Culvers—The root is lower on spot at 17c@18c a pound. Sales have been made in Philadelphia at 15c.

Dandelion—Reported firmer but there are many willing sellers still at 13c a pound spot. Demand quiet.

Golden Seal—Powdered golden seal cheaper here at \$5.00 a pound spot.

Jalap—Both whole and powdered are lower. Demand is very small and offerings in keen competition. For whole, U.S.P., 20c@25c a pound. Powdered U. S. P. and higher test at 25c@28c spot.

Rhubarb—Sales of whole rhubarb have been made on spot this week at 28c in cases. Competition has brought out the shading, one seller stating that he had to meet this to get the business. Powdered at 35c.

Senega—Spot still 60c@65c a pound. New crop goods expected to come in at about 40c a pound.

Seeds and Spices

Caraway—Prices are higher here. Dutch and African up to 6½c a pound inside and some holders asking 7c.

Coriander—Nothing in the way of a good coriander can now be had for less than 4c on spot.

Foenugreek—Firmer at 2½c here. Cheap lots cleaned out.

Poppy—Dutch poppy firmer at 9½c, having sold as high as 10c spot.

FOREIGN TRADE DECLINED IN MAY

Washington, D. C., June 15.—The foreign trade of the United States in May aggregated \$538,000,000 of which exports totaled \$330,000,000, and imports \$208,000,000, as compared with the foreign commerce in April of \$594,936,081 of which \$340,338,729, were exports and \$254,597,362 imports. The value of imports and exports in May, 1920 totaled \$1,176,528,167, which reveals a decline in foreign commerce between the May months in the course of a year of more than 50 per cent. The excess of exports over imports in May totaled \$122,000,000 as compared with an excess in April of \$85,741,367 and in May, 1920 of \$314,518,279.

Elmer H. Grimm, attorney for the Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, has been appointed assistant to the counsel of the Mercantile Trust Company. Mr. Grimm is a native of St. Louis. He was graduated from the State University at Columbia and received his degree at law from Washington University.

VISIT WM. S. MERRELL CO.'S DRUG GARDEN

The Wm. S. Merrell Co., manufacturing pharmacists, Cincinnati, recently entertained the graduating class of the Medical School of the University of Cincinnati and the class graduated by the Eclectic Medical College. The students were shown the laboratories and the drug garden which has been started by the company, and many of the students saw for the first time in a growing state such plants as *atropa belladonna*, *delphinium sanguinaria canadensis*, *digitalis purpurea*, *digitalis lanata*, *cimicifuga racemosa*, *acorus calamus*, *asarum canadensis*, *caulophyllum thalictroides*, *celastrus scandens*, *echinacea angustifolia*, *spigelia marilandica*. Several of the graduates were accompanied by their wives, one of whom, Mrs. A. C. Robinson is a pharmacist and conducts a pharmacy at Coney Island, New York. Charles G. Merrell, president, Lee Wiltsee, sales manager, and Dr. Caswell A. Mayo, editor of "The Therapeutic Digest" were the principal speakers at the luncheon served at the Hotel Gibson.

CHANGE FREIGHT RATES ON DRUGS

The American Drug Manufacturers Association announces that the rate from Eastern Territory to Pacific Coast points only, on drugs, medicines and chemicals in carloads is to be reduced from \$2.83½ to \$2.50. However, the Transcontinental Freight Bureau now proposes the cancellation of various commodity rates, including the rate on drugs, medicines, and chemicals, carload and less carload. This plan will be protested by a committee of the association.

The proposition to increase the rate on cascara bark when not shipped in machine-pressed bales has finally been disposed of by the Transcontinental Committee, and no change was made in the rate. The item has been amended to include wild cherry bark and the minimum carload increased from 24 to 30,000 pounds.

The fifth annual jubilee of the employees of Brewer & Company, of Boston, was held recently in Cambridge with about 170 employees and guests present. Among the executives who attended were Howard D. Brewer, president; George E. Whittaker, manager; George H. Streeter, auditor. The entertainment began with a banquet which was followed by a musical comedy, "Tincture of Myrrh," presented under the direction of Fred Harnet, George E. Babb and Edward J. Wall.

John Clark says of paprika: "There have been further normal arrivals, almost all of the higher grades. Prices are generally unchanged although recent unfavorable weather conditions in Spain have hindered the distribution of the available stocks and interfered with manufacturing. The country is drawing steadily on the spot stocks but the selections remain unimpaired. There are continued evidences of steadily increasing consumption."

The Secretary of the Treasury at Mexico City, has issued a decree granting the free exportation of vanilla beans from the State of Vera Cruz. This will be of a great benefit to the vanilla growers in the districts of Papantla, Misantla and the other vanilla producing districts. The Mexican exportation duty on vanilla up to the issuing of this decree was "one peso kilo neto," fifty cents American currency for each 2 1/5 pounds net weight.

Exports of rhubarb from Shanghai to the United States during the first quarter of 1921 amounted to 6,720 pounds, a decrease of 41,285 pounds as compared with the corresponding period of 1920.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Pages 1353-1354

MESSINA ESSENCES WEAKEN FURTHER

Lower Shipment Figures Bring Cut in Bergamot and Orange — Expressed Lime Oil Lower — Peppermint Continues Under Pressure—Market Generally Quiet

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced		Declined	
No Advances Recorded			
Oil Bergamot, 50c lb.		Oil Orange, Sicilian, 15c lb.	
Oil Cassia, Tech., 5c lb.		West Indian, 10c lb.	
Oil Limes, Express., 25c lb.		Oil Peppermint, Natl., 15c lb.	
		U.S.P. Redist., 25c lb.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$5.25	\$5.75	\$6.00	\$7.00
Oil Citronella, Ceylon .....	.35	.35	.30	.77
Oil Cloves	1.30	1.30	1.30	3.60
Oil Lemon .....	.70	.70	.70	2.00
Oil Peppermint, Natural	2.25	2.40	2.50	8.25
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	6.75	6.75	7.00	10.75
Oil Sassafras, Artif. ....	.57	.57	.60	.75
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.00
Coumarin	4.75	4.75	5.10	7.50
Methyl Salicylate .....	.35	.35	.35	.80
Vanillin .....	.50	.50	.55	.95
Average	2.21	2.25	2.33	4.54

Although in a few items a broader demand is reported with a livelier interest on the part of consumers, the market generally is quiet. Prices are practically stationary as a group but the few changes which have been made, are all toward lower levels. Consumers appear to be buying only when forced into the market by immediate needs which is more frequently of late in the case of some products. Goods which have been neglected for many months by importers owing to the stagnant condition of demand here, are in many instances tending to tighten up as the depleted state of spot stocks is realized. The Emergency Tariff Act appears to include pretty much all the list of aromatic chemicals as geraniol and citronellol have been placed in the class of "synthetic organic chemicals" within the meaning of the act, and refused admission.

The two movements of importance during the past week included the further weakening of the Messina essences on lower cables for shipment and the flurry in citronella as goods available for immediate delivery on spot were practically cleaned out. Bergamot has been cut sharply. Orange is lower. Lemon is dull but steady. Shading of spot peppermint prices is noted with little increase in the consumer demand reported as a result of the movement. A falling off in demand for expressed limes has induced a reduction in the price by the leading holder. Cassia has eased down again under pressure of new goods. East Indian sandalwood continues weak although the price is unchanged this week.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—Easy and dull but unchanged in price for spot goods at 60c a pound for cases. U. S. P. is quoted still at 70c a pound spot.

Oil Bergamot—A sharp cut in the prices for oil bergamot has been induced on spot by a reduction in shipment quotations announced by Sicilian producers. With present spot goods in limited supply, although at the same time the demand has been very light, the higher replacement cost has been the main support of the spot market. The withdrawal of the high shipment figures

brought out the lower spot price. As to seller, standard brands of bergamot in coppers are held here from \$5.25 a pound up to \$5.75.

Oil Caraway—The raw material maintains its newly developed strength and tends upward in price. The oil is quiet, in small demand, and unchanged in price at \$1.75 up to \$2.25 a pound as to seller.

Oil Cassia—Imports at this port last week totaled 100 cases from Hongkong. The spot market appears to have softened somewhat and 75c is again quoted openly for technical running 75-80 per cent aldehyde. Lead free at 90c and U.S.P. redistilled at \$1.15@1.25 unchanged.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Weak and under pressure on spot. Demand is small in spite of the season. Offers of low grade oil are reported quite common in this market. Prices unchanged at 90c@1.00 a pound as to seller and quality.

Oil Citronella—Last week saw a peculiar situation develop here. The actual stock of spot Ceylon citronella had been practically cleaned out except for one or two small lots and firms who had commitments to meet, although unpassed imports were in warehouses near-by had to scurry around the market to pick up what they could for immediate delivery. The price held firm at 35c for drums but did not advance, as the situation was more a matter of delivery than of increased demand. Cans still 38c spot. Java oil at 70c here.

Oil Cloves—Quoted at \$1.30 a pound in cans by makers but in light demand and weak. Reported sold under this in outside hands.

Oil Eucalyptus—In slightly better demand in some quarters although decidedly out of season. Prices are steady at 52c up to 58c a pound for U.S.P. Australian oil as to seller and quantity.

Oil Juniper Berries—Named at \$2.20@2.40 a pound on spot with one importer holding goods for which he gives a nominal price of \$2.75. U.S.P. material not in large supply. The cost of import for U.S.P. goods is about \$2.25 today.

Oil Lavender—Flowers unchanged and quiet at \$6.00 @ \$7.50 as to quality and seller. Spike in limited demand at \$1.05@1.25 as to seller and quantity.

Oil Lemon—A steady routine demand of small proportions is not sufficient to absorb new imports. However, the price is as low as is compatible with current costs, in spite of the limited demand in this market and at shipment centers. As to seller, 70c ranging up to 90c a pound is still quoted for standard brands. Here and there distress lots are offered out under this from time to time. Imports last week 70 cases at this port.

Oil Limes—A falling off in demand for expressed lime oil and increased competition between the two or three holders of the small spot stocks, have brought out lower prices. The leading holder is quoting \$6.00 a pound but it is intimated elsewhere that \$5.75 would obtain supplies readily. Imports last week of 23 cases at this port. Distilled oil continues easy at 75c.

Oil Orange—Sicilian orange oil has partaken of the weakness of the Messina group and spot prices are lower as a result of lower shipment quotations. Last week 98 cases came in here. Spot goods are named all the way from \$2.50 a pound up to \$3.00 as to brand and

seller. Others are in between at \$2.65 and \$2.75. Demand is still very small for this season. West Indian oil quiet and in small request at \$2.65@2.75 unchanged.

Oil Peppermint—The spot weakness of peppermint oil is induced by the anxiety of sellers to unload old crop oil before the time arrives for new goods to reach this market. Shading of quotations results and cases of natural oil can be had here at \$2.25 although the more generally quoted price is \$2.40 and even \$2.50 for some brands. The country is reported to be signing up orders for the 1921 distillation at \$2.00 or slightly under this level. U.S.P. redistilled goods on spot are in small demand at \$2.50@2.75 a pound.

Oil Sandalwood—Weak and in small demand at \$6.75 @ \$7.00 a pound for spot goods.

Oil Spearmint—Offered at \$5.25@5.50 a pound and easier as a result of holders anxiety to sell out spot goods.

Oil Wormseed—Named inside here at \$2.60 a pound ranging up to \$2.75 as to seller and quantity.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citronellol—Classed as a "synthetic organic chemical" within the meaning of the Emergency Tariff Act and barred from import. Spot goods as to seller \$13.00@ \$15.00 a pound.

Coumarin—Makers practically control the market as outside stocks are about depleted. The price is \$4.75 unchanged and firm thereat.

Geraniol—Another of the aromatics which have been specifically to date refused import privilege under the Emergency Tariff Act. Spot quiet at \$3.00 up to \$3.75 a pound as to seller.

Methyl Salicylate—Quiet but steady at 33c for resale goods and 35c in manufacturers' hands.

Vanillin—In fair demand and steady at 50c@55c an ounce.

PERMITS USE OF ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington D. C., has agreed to the optional use of isopropyl alcohol for acetone in specially denatured alcohol formulas 39, 39-A and 40, and has issued the following order:

"Specially denatured alcohol Formulas 39, 39-A and 40 require the addition of acetone in quantities of one gallon each in Formulas 39 and 39-A and one-half gallon in Formula 40. Permission is hereby given for the substitution of an equal quantity of isopropyl alcohol for the acetone required in these formulas wherever desired. The proprietor of the denaturing plant supplying such modified formulas should plainly indicate the same in his records by the use of the word "modified" after the formula number. The isopropyl, or secondary-propyl, alcohol used should comply with the following specifications:

"Specific gravity not more than .82130 at 60° F. The boiling point of the chemically pure isopropyl alcohol is 82.4° C. The commercial product, however, contains a small amount of water and boils at from 80.4° C. to 81.2° C.

"Isopropyl alcohol may be identified by the method given in Mulliken's 'Identification of Pure Organic Compounds,' Vol. I, page 170, test No. 818."

The District Court of Appeals, Washington, D. C., has upheld the Coca-Cola Co., of Atlanta, in its suit alleging infringement on its trade-mark by the Chero-Cola Co., of Columbus, Ga. The Commissioner of Patents had held that the difference in the two concerns' trade-marks was sufficient to avoid confusion to the consumer.

ACCUSED OF FALSE ADVERTISING

Washington, D. C., June 15.—The Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint against the Pinene Manufacturing Co. of Philadelphia. The firm is said to be engaged in manufacturing and selling drugs and chemicals. The commission in its complaint says in part:

"That respondent in the course of its business makes use of advertisements which it causes to be published in trade papers of nationwide circulation, and letterheads, circulars, circular letters, and other advertising matter, which are given general circulation by respondent, which advertisements and advertising matter contain false and deceptive statements of and concerning a product labeled 'Pinene,' which respondent manufactures and sells; that among such false and deceptive statements are statements to the effect that said product 'Pinene' is equal to turpentine, is made of pine-tree spirits, and is a chemically correct substitute for turpentine; that it is a synthetic turpentine embodying all the physical measurements of spirits of turpentine and meeting all technical requirements, whereas said product is essentially a petroleum distillate, with a small proportion of turpentine added, and is not equal to turpentine; that such false and deceptive statements are calculated to and do mislead and deceive the purchasing public and persons are thereby induced to purchase said product upon the mistaken belief that it is equal to turpentine; the purchasing public are further misled and deceived by the use by respondent of the name 'Pinene' for said product, for the reason that pinene is accepted in chemical nomenclature to designate the chief constituent of spirits of turpentine, and respondent's said product contains little if any of the compound pinene."

NEW FACTORY FOR A. S. HINDS CO.

A cement and steel building with brick veneer, erected by A. S. Hinds, manufacturer of cold creams, soaps and talcum powder, Portland, Me., has been completed and the company will move to the new quarters about June 18. The structure is three stories and has a frontage of 100 feet on Forest avenue and a depth of 200 feet. The lot extends to Back Bay Boulevard. Labor saving machinery has been introduced in every department from the carrier system to bottle filling, capping and labeling machines. The building is fireproof. Six products are now manufactured by the company and special arrangements have been made for the welfare of the large force employed. Mr. Hinds entered the employ of H. H. Hay, wholesale druggist, of Portland, when 18 years old, and began business as a retail druggist in 1870. Mr. Hinds began the manufacture of creams in 1889 and now has agencies in every part of the world and a branch laboratory in Montreal. The sales manager is William B. Hay, who has been associated with Mr. Hinds for more than twenty years.

ALLOW DRAWBACK ON OIL OF ROSE AROMA

Washington, D. C., June 15.—The Treasury Department announces the allowance of drawback on oil of rose aroma compound, manufactured by the Orbis Products Trading Company, Inc., of New York City, with the use of imported soluble essence of rose.

The Department also announces the extension of allowance of drawback on flavoring extracts with the use of tax-paid alcohol on such flavoring extracts when manufactured by the Boyce Extract Company, Inc., of New York City, successors to Fred Frear and Company.

Walter J. Lloyd, Stuart, Fla., will build a \$300,000 plant to make fertilizer and tan shark and porpoise skins. M. J. Polson, Gloucester, Mass., will have charge of construction.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Pages 1355-1356

EPSOM SALTS AND THYMOL LOWER

Easier Market on Bergamot, Cod Liver Oil, Menthol, Tartaric Acid and Turpentine—Higher Prices for Peru Balsam, Japanese Refined Camphor, Castor Oil and Ergot

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, June 14.—The labor outlook is more hopeful and it is believed the coal strike is near settlement. The market for crude drugs is quiet, but higher prices are named for Peru balsam, Japanese refined camphor, castor oil, cocoa butter and ergot.

The market is firmer for hexamine, linseed oil and shellac.

Easier prices are in evidence for bergamot oil, cod liver oil, menthol, tartaric acid and turpentine.

Epsom salts and thymol are lower.

London, June 4. (By Mail)—More hopeful views of the fine chemical trade are held by manufacturers and dealers, although business still lags.

Aspirin is cheaper, with sellers of best quality at 3s 6d per lb., or even as low as 3s 4d.

Balsam Peru is again lower, being now quoted on spot at 7s 6d per lb.

Bergamot oil is firmer, at 25s per lb. on spot, but to come forward higher prices are asked.

Camphor—Japanese refined is somewhat easier, at 3s 5d per lb. for 2½ lb. slabs on spot.

Cedar Wood Oil is firmer, stocks being rather low, and 3s 2d per lb. is now about the value.

Chillies are scarce and firmer, 135s per cwt. being asked for good Zanzibar. Bombay Capsicums are quoted at 80s per cwt. for best quality.

Citric Acid is again firmer, at 2s 6½d per lb., less 5 per cent on spot, with an upward tendency.

Citronella Oil has been a good deal in demand during the week and prices are higher, at 1s 3d to 1s 3½d per lb. in drums, for Ceylon, and 2s 9d per lb. for Java.

Cod Liver Oil is easier, with a weak market, at 90s per barrel c.i.f. for finest Lofoten.

Cream of Tartar is rather lower, 99 to 100 per cent powder being offered on spot at 135s per cwt.

Cumin Seed is firmer, owing to stock being low, and good Morocco is quoted at 24s to 25s per cwt.

Linseed Oil is quiet and easier, at 32s per cwt. for spot, naked.

Menthol is on the easy side, with sellers of Kobayashi and Suzuki at 21s per lb. on the spot.

Shellac is considerably higher, usual standard T. N. Orange being quoted at 410s per cwt.

Sulfonal is lower, at about 20s to 21s per lb. on the spot.

Turpentine is again somewhat easier, American on spot and June closing at 85s per cwt.

A royal decree by the Government of Greece states that merchants wishing to trade in raw opium must apply for a special permit from the Competent Prefecture. Manufacturers and chemists who desire to use opium for the production of pharmaceutical opium and for extracting alkaloids must apply first for a special permit from the Minister of the Interior, which will be granted by the Competent Board of Health.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling).....	\$4.866	\$3.747
France (franc).....	.193	.080
Italy (lira).....	.193	.051
Germany (mark).....	.238	.014
Japan (yen).....	.499	.479
Spain (peseta).....	.193	.129
Holland (guilder).....	.402	.328
Belgium (franc).....	.198	.079
Switzerland (franc).....	.198	.167
Norway (crown).....	.268	.145
Sweden (crown).....	.263	.221
Denmark (crown).....	.263	.169
Argentina (peso).....	.424	.309
Brazil (milreis).....	.279	.123
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong).....	.789	.500
(Tael—Shanghai, silver).....	1.082	.690
(Tael—Peking, silver).....	1.156	.730
Russia (ruble).....	.515	.002

News from the Continent

The German Government has abolished the export levy on coal tar and alizarin dyes.

The "Linzer Permanganatfabrik" (Permanganate Works at Linz) in Austria plans to increase its capital to 106 million kronen with a view to erecting one sulfuric acid plant and one caustic soda works. Building operations have already begun and it is hoped to start manufacturing at the end of this year.

A new company for the production and sale of pharmaceuticals has been established at Hamburg with a capital stock of 1,000,000 marks under the name of Chemische Fabrik Luebbe & Co.

The Yugo-Slavian Ministry of Commerce has raised the embargo on foreign mineral oils for which it holds a monopoly.

Under the name of N. V. W. Brauns Anilin Kleustoffen-fabrik, a new company has been incorporated at Amsterdam with a capital of 50,000 fl. for the manufacture of aniline colors and dyes by the W. Brauns process. The manufacture of other chemicals is also planned.

BRITISH BUYING ALSATIAN POTASH

Since the heavy German hand of restriction on the output has been removed from the potash mines in Alsace the production has advanced by leaps and bounds. Formerly the German Controlling Syndicate arbitrarily narrowed down the output in order to keep up the monopoly price in the market, says the London "Chemist and Druggist." The output under German control in 1913 only reached 87,500 tons of pure potash. When Alsace passed to France the industry came under French direction. In 1919 the production of pure potash amounted to 90,000 tons, in 1920 to 200,000 tons and it was believed that in 1921 it would reach nearly 300,000 tons. This progress might be considered very satisfactory having regard to the many and heavy difficulties which the Alsatian potash mines had had to face. Those responsible for these mines were firmly determined that nothing should be left undone to keep French potash ahead of all competitors in the United Kingdom. The imports of Alsatian potash salts into the United Kingdom have made great strides. The shipments of crude potash salts in 1919 amounted to 15,000 tons, but in 1920 they rose to 100,000 tons.

LICENSES FOR DYE IMPORTS IN MAY

(Continued from Page 1329)

Sch. No.	Designation of Dye	Germany (pounds)	England (pounds)	Switz. (pounds)
...	Diphenyl Fast Blue F B Supra.			500
...	Diphenyl Fast Bordeaux B.			1,000
...	Diphenyl Red S C.			1,650
...	Direct Catechine G R.			550
...	Direct Sky Blue Conc.			6,600
...	Direct Sky Blue Grn. Shade Conc.			2,200
...	Durasol Acid Blue R.		2,500	
...	Eclipse Brown 3 G K.			6,600
...	Eosine A G Extra.	20,000		
551	Erio Chrome Azurol B.			1,900
551	Erio Chrome Azurol B X.			700
184	Erio Chrome Black A.			24,480
183	Erio Chrome Black T.			19,800
180	Erio Chrome Blueblack B.			4,500
180	Erio Chrome Blueblack BC.			4,480
...	Erio Chrome Blueblack G.			3,000
181	Erio Chrome Blueblack R.			1,000
29	Erio Chrome Red B.			1,100
260	Erio Chrome Verdon A.			500
531	Eriocyanine A.			3,000
531	Eriocyanine A C.			1,000
...	Eriocyanine C R.			1,000
19	Erio Flavine S X.			1,100
...	Erio Floxine 6 B.			1,100
...	Erio Floxine 6 B Conc.			200
...	Erio Floxine 2 G.			1,100
42	Erio Floxine 2 G Conc.			300
...	Erioglaucine A C.			250
506	Erioglaucine Supra.			2,230
...	Erio Green Cyanine R C.			1,000
564	Erio Green Ex. B Supra.			2,000
...	Erio Rubine 2 B C.			8,000
...	Erio Violet B C.			3,600
...	Erio Violet R L Supra.			1,000
503	Erio Viridine B Supra.			5,000
518	Ethyl Violet.	300		
...	Fast Celosia Lake B.			55
...	Fast Garnet B Base.			300
523	Fast Green Bluish.			500
523	Fast Green Extra Bluish.			4,480
19	Fast Light Yellow G.			500
19	Fast Light Yellow 3 G.			210
...	Fast Mordant Blue B.			2,000
...	Fast Orange 8186.			968
...	Fast Orange L G.			968
...	Fast Orange R Base.			440
...	Fast Red G Base.			2,300
...	Fast Red G L Base.			1,450
...	Fast Scarlet G Base.			440
...	Fast Scarlet R Base.			450
...	Fast Violet F.			10
...	Fast Violet Lake F.			111
...	Formic Black T C.			1,000
...	Hansa Yellow G.			25
...	Hansa Yellow 5 G.			550
141	Helianthine G.			1,940
904	Helindone Brown G Pdr.			100
910	Helindone Pink A N.			500
910	Helindone Pink A N Paste.			560
910	Helindone Pink B N.			2,400
...	Helio Bordeaux B L.			200
...	Helio Fast Violet A L Pdr.			300
748	Hydron Blue G.			18,000
748	Hydron Blue R Pdr.			25
...	Hydron Olive G Pdr.			50
...	Indanthrene Black BB Dbl. Paste.			800
843	Indanthrene Blue G C Paste.			40
842	Indanthrene Blue GCD Dbl. Paste.			2,700
842	Indanthrene Blue GCD Pdr.			100
840	Indanthrene Blue 3 G Dbl.			1,000
838	Indanthrene Blue R S.			100
838	Indanthrene Blue R S Dbl.			300
838	Indanthrene Blue R S P.			25
850	Indanthrene Blue W B.			10
867	Indanthrene Brown B Dbl. Paste.			500
760	Indanthrene Golden Orange G.			45
760	Indanthrene Gldn. Orange G Dbl.			2,500
761	Indan. Golden Orange R Paste.			500
...	Indan. Golden Orange RRT.			4,250
...	Indan. Golden Orange RRT Paste.			1,742
...	Indan. Pink B Double.			400
831	Indan. Red B N Extra.			500
880	Indan. Red R.			500
...	Indan. Red Violet R R N.			25
832	Indan. Violet R N.			1,200
767	Indan. Violet R R Ex. P.			25
767	Indan. Violet 2 R Paste.			5,000
767	Indan. Violet R R Ex. Pdr.			25
767	Indan. Violet R R X.			20
849	Indan. Yellow G Dbl. Paste.			500
...	Indigo Disul. Acid.			30
...	Ink Blue BITBNOO.			1,100
...	Ink Blue BJTNO.			600
140	Jasmine High Conc.			2,025
564	Kiton Fast Green V.			2,300
...	Lanasol Orange G.			280
...	Leather Phosphine P C.			500
649	Meldola Blue 3 R Conc.			660
...	Methyl Lyons Blue.			100

Sch. No.	Designation of Dye	Germany (pounds)	England (pounds)	Switz. (pounds)
...	Methylene Green W.			50
687	Methylene Heliotrope O Conc.	3,000		
...	Milling Yellow O.	50		
198	Mimosa Z.			1,100
198	Mimosa Z Conc.			550
...	Naphthogene Blue B.	300		
...	Naphthogene Blue R.	300		
...	Naphthogene Blue 4 R.	300		
...	Naphthogene Pure Blue 4 B.	50		
...	Naphthol A S.	6,590		
...	Naphthol B S.	670		
7	Naphthol Yellow S.		80	
...	Neutral Cloth Blue R.			5,000
...	Neutral Violet O.			10
85	Omega Chrome Black P dbl. Conc.	1,000		
...	Omega Chrome Red B.			2,000
144	Orange I.		30	
...	Oxam. Copper Blue RRX.	200		
...	Oxamine Light Blue G X.	100		
326	Oxamine Violet.	200		
617	Oxyphenine GG Conc.		2,200	
617	Oxyphenine R.		1,100	
...	Palatine Light Yellow R X.	5		
543	Patent Blue A.	1,500		
...	Patent Phosphine 5 G Conc.			1,000
606	Patent Phosphine M Conc.			1,000
...	Peacock Blue Lake.	500		
...	Polar Red G.			1,000
...	Polyphenyl Blue N C.			200
169	Ponceau 4 R.		50	
...	Printing Red F.	220		
...	Protectol I.	5,000		
...	Pseudo Cumidine.	1,000		
...	Pyrazol Orange G.			960
...	Pyrogene Catechine GCO.			17,600
...	Pyrogene Catechine 2GO Conc.			1,542
726	Pyrogene Direct Blue RL.	2,200		
709	Pyrogene Green 3G Conc.			17,600
734	Pyrogene Yellow O Conc.			2,200
...	Rapid Fast Red GL Paste.	660		
132	Red for Lake P.	6,000		
573	Rhodamine B Extra.			1,100
573	Rhodamine B Extra Conc.			726
571	Rhodamine 6 G Ex.	200		
...	Rubineol R.	25		
496	Setoglaucine.			500
...	Silk Blue BT5BOO.	500		
361	Sulphone Azurine D.	100		
...	Tartrazine N.		50	
746	Thional Brilliant Green 2G.			4,000
...	Thional Brown R.		4,000	
...	Thional Yellow G.			3,100
449	Trisulfon Brown B.			3,300
...	Ursol Brown 2 G A.	10		
...	Ursol Brown 4 G.	10		
...	Ursol 4 G.	100		
...	Ursol 4 R.	200		
...	Ursol Grey A L.	10		
...	Ursol Grey B.	300		
...	Ursol Grey G.	10		
...	Ursol Grey R.	10		
...	Ursol S A.	450		
...	Ursol S L A.	10		
559	Victoria Blue B Base.	100		
522	Victoria Blue 4 R.	220		
...	Victoria Pure Blue BO.	300		
...	Wool Blue S R Ex.	50		
566	Wool Green S.			500
22	Xylene Fast Light Yellow 2 G.			4,000
22	Xylene Light Yellow 2 G.	200		4,300
22	Xylene Light Yellow R.			1,000
Total		192,093	25,181	281,914

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF DYES ARRIVE

Heavy shipments of dyes arrived on the Steamers La Savoie and Finland, from Havre and Antwerp, on Tuesday. The shipments on the La Savoie included: 10 casks to F. Bredt & Co., 50 casks to New York Color & Chemical Co., 35 casks to Sandoz Chemical Works, and 9 casks to American Dyewood Co.

The shipments on the Finland included: 106 casks and 58 drums to Ciba Co., 5 casks to American Dyewood Co., 55 casks and 5 cylinders to Sandoz Chemical Works, 3 casks to F. Bredt & Co., 4 casks to Andreykoviev & Dunk, and 1 cylinder to Eaton Clark Co.

S. W. Royse & Co., Manchester, England, report that business in heavy chemicals during May was reduced to very moderate dimensions by the continuance of the coal stoppage and the intervention of the Whitsuntide holidays. The number of works closed through shortage of fuel and raw material has increased daily and the position is a serious one.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

EXPLANATION

Prices current quoted herein are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages of the customary trading unit of weight or measure. Re-sale prices are quoted when second-hands are a factor in the market.

The price range (two sets of figures, e. g., .16-.19) indicates either prices for different quantity orders, or else that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices. All price ranges are inclusive.

All quotations are made on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces or American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

- 1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
- 1 American Gallon—3.33 Imperial Gallon
- 1 American Gallon—3.79 liters
- 1 Liter—.264 American Gallon
- 1 American Gallon (H₂O) weighs 8.35 pounds
- 1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 Kilogram
- 1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals	
Acetyl-salicylic.....lb.	.58 — .70
Benzoic, from gum.....lb.	— —
U.S.P., ex. toluene.....lb.	.65 — .70
Boric cryst., bbls.....lb.	.134 — .14
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	.134 — .14
Butyric Tech., 98 p.c.....lb.	— .90
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.....lb.	.10 — .15
1-lb. bottle.....lb.	.27 — .28
5-lb. bottle.....lb.	.23 — .24
50 to 110-lb. tins.....lb.	.19 — .20
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.....lb.	— .27
Crude, 25 p.c.....gal.	.27 — .28
Chromic, 98 p.c.....lb.	.60 — .65
Chrysophanic.....lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Citric, crystals, bbls.....lb.	— .47
Powdered.....lb.	— .48
Second Hands.....lb.	.44 — .45
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Crudes	
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.....lb.	.15 — .16
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.....lb.	— 2.50
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c., pure.....lb.	— .45
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.450.....oz.	— .30
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals	
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.....lb.	1.90 — 2.00
U.S.P., 10 p.c.....lb.	.50 — .60
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	— .60
U.S.P., IX.....lb.	— .70
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	— 4.00
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals	
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals	
Nitro Muriatic.....lb.	.18 — .20
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.....lb.	.18 — .20
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates	
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c.syr.U.S.P.....lb.	.25 — .26
50 p.c. tech.....lb.	.13 — .18
Pyrogalllic, resublimed.....lb.	1.75 — 1.85
Crystals, bottles.....lb.	1.35 — 1.45
Salicylic Bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	.20 — .25
Sulfuric, C.P.....lb.	— .06
Sulfurous U.S.P.....lb.	.06 — .07
Tannic, U.S.P.....lb.	.90 — 1.00
Tartaric, Crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	— .39
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	— .39
Second Hands, Cryst.....lb.	.28 — .31
Powdered.....lb.	.30 — .32

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blk.....lb.	.27 — .30
Acetone, C. P.....lb.	.12 1/4 — .13 1/2
Acetophenetidin.....lb.	1.45 — 1.65
Adeps Lanac, See Lanolin	
Albumen, Egg, edible.....lb.	.52 — .55
Alcohol, 190 proof, U.S.P.....gal.	4.75 — 4.90
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.....gal.	4.85 — 5.00
Second Hands, U.S.P.....gal.	4.75 — 4.80
For Export, U.S.P.....gal.	.50 — .55
Wood ref., 95 p.c.....gal.	.77 — .85
97 p.c.....gal.	.80 — .88
Second Hands, 95-97 p.c.....gal.	.80 — .85
Pure.....gal.	1.05 — 1.25
Denatured, Complete.....gal.	.57 — .60
Second Hands.....gal.	.36 — .38
Aloin, U.S.P., powd.....lb.	.95 — 1.00
Amidopyrine.....lb.	4.75 — 5.50
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....lb.	.55 — .60
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	.95 — 1.00
Bichromate, C. P.....lb.	.75 — .80
Bromide, gran., bulk.....lb.	— .34
Imported.....lb.	— .25
Carb. Dom. U.S.P., kegs.....lb.	.09 — .11
Chloride, U.S.P.....lb.	.07 1/2 — .10
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Ichthyolate (as to brand).....lb.	1.00 — 3.00
Iodide.....lb.	— 4.30
Nitrate, C. P.....lb.	.12 — .14
Oxalate, Pure.....lb.	.70 — .75
Phosphate (Dibasic).....lb.	.40 — .42
Monobasic.....lb.	.18 — .20
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	.60 — .65
Water, (See Heavy Chemicals)	
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	3.05 — 3.10
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony).....lb.	.16 — .17
Needle Powder.....lb.	.05 1/2 — .06
Antipyrine, bulk.....lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Apomorphine Hydrochlor. 1/2s.oz.	— 13.05
Arecoline Hydrobromide.....oz.	20.00 — 22.50
Argols, red.....lb.	.07 — .08
Arsenic red, See Heavy Chemicals	
White, See Heavy Chemicals	
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.....lb.	— 4.75
Aspirin.....lb.	.58 — .70
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz.v.oz.	9.00 — 12.00
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz.v.....oz.	7.00 — 7.25
Barbital.....oz.	— 1.75
Barium Carb. prec., pure.....lb.	.10 — .12
Dioxide.....lb.	— .23
Iodide.....lb.	— 5.15
Nitrate.....lb.	.09 — .11
Bay Rum	
Denatured Salicy. Acid.....gal.	3.30 — 3.75
Denatured, quinine.....gal.	3.60 — 3.75
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals)	
Benzonaphthol.....lb.	— 4.00
Berberine Hcl.....lb.	— 22.50
Acid Sulfate.....lb.	— 25.00
Neutral sulfate.....lb.	— 27.00
Bismuth Metallic.....lb.	1.50 — 1.75
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	— 5.00
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	— 2.10
Oxychloride.....lb.	— 2.30
Salicylate.....lb.	— 1.45
Subbenzoate.....lb.	— 2.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.....lb.	— 2.10
For X-ray Diagnosis.....lb.	— 2.65
Subgallate.....lb.	— 2.10
Subiodide.....lb.	— 3.85
Subnitrate.....lb.	— 2.00
Subsalicylate.....lb.	— 2.00
Tannate.....lb.	— 2.00
Borax, in bbls., crystals.....lb.	.05 1/4 — .06 1/4
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.....lb.	.05 1/4 — .06 1/4
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.	
Bromine, purified.....lb.	— .27
Bromoform.....lb.	— 1.75
Cadmium Bromide, crystals.....lb.	1.10 — 1.13
Iodide.....lb.	— 4.30
Metal sticks.....lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk.....lb.	6.00 — 6.75
Second Hands.....lb.	5.90 — 6.00
Hydrochloride.....lb.	— 8.35
Hydrobromide.....lb.	— 6.05
Citrated, U.S.P.....lb.	— 4.55
Calcium Glycerophosphate.....lb.	1.75 — 1.80
Hypophosphites.....lb.	.70 — .75
Iodide.....lb.	— 4.00
Phosphate, Precip.....lb.	— .18
Monobasic.....lb.	.35 — .40
Sulfocarbonate.....lb.	.50 — .55

CLASSIFICATION

Items are classified into divisions based upon industrial and trade use and, within these divisions, are arranged alphabetically. The order follows roughly the order of the market reports in the text pages and the running heads at the top of the page serve as a ready index.

Fine Chemicals — medicinal, photographic, CP reagent acids and chemicals, except synthetic aromatics.

Heavy Chemicals — industrial and metallurgical acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

Coal-Tar Products — crudes and intermediates.

Oils — the fatty oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Crude Drugs — the natural botanical products sold through the drug trade, further subdivided according to class.

Essential Oils — include the oleo-resins and are followed by the synthetic aromatic chemicals.

Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.blk.....lb.	— — .80
16's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	— — .86
24's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	— — .87 1/2
32's in 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	— — .89
Japan refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs.....lb.	.72 — .75
Chinese, crude.....lb.	.38 — .42
Refined.....lb.	.70 — .72
Monobromated, bulk.....lb.	1.70 — 2.00
Caramel.....gal.	.60 — .80
Carmin, No. 40.....lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Casein, Edible.....lb.	.35 — .45
Technical.....lb.	.14 — .15
Castor Oil, AA bbls.....lb.	— .10
Cerium Oxalate.....lb.	.60 — .65
Chalk, Precip., light.....lb.	.034 — .0394
Heavy.....lb.	.0234 — .027
Drop.....lb.	— .024
Charcoal, Willow, Powd.....lb.	.06 — .07
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots.....lb.	.85 — 1.01
One Pound Bottles.....lb.	.85 — 1.10
Chloroform, U.S.P.....lb.	.43 — .45
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals.....oz.	— .93
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals.....oz.	— .52
Sulfate.....lb.	— .40
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.....oz.	— 7.00
Gran., Powd.....lb.	— 7.25
Cocoa Butter, bulk.....lb.	.25 — .26
Fingers, cases.....lb.	.34 — .38
Codeine, Alk., 10 oz. bulk.....oz.	— 6.60
Hydrobromide.....oz.	— 5.30
Nitrate.....oz.	— 5.95
Phosphate.....oz.	— 4.95
Sulfate.....oz.	— 5.80
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd.....bbl.	18.00 — 20.00
Norwegian.....bbl.	— 31
Collodion, U.S.P.....lb.	.30 — .31
Corn Syrup.....100 lbs.	2.44 — 2.89
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury	
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals	
Cream Tartar, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	.29 — .35
Powdered, 99 p.c.....lb.	.29 — .35
Creosote, U.S.P.....lb.	.45 — .50
Carbonate.....lb.	2.25 — 2.30
Crescl, U.S.P.....lb.	.18 — .21
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.	
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.....lb.	— 2.25
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials.....ea.	— 2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.....oz.	— 17.50
15 gr., vials.....ea.	— 1.25
Epsom Salt, see Mag. Sulfate	
Ergotin, Bonjean.....lb.	— 10.00
Eserine Sulfate.....oz.	40.00 — 41.00

ALCOHOL ABSOLUTE U. S. P.

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Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk....lb. — — .18	Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII....lb. — — .59	Mercury Blue Oint., 30 p.c....lb. — — .56
Washed, bulk.....lb. — — .34	and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P....lb. — — .84	50 p.c.....lb. — — .72
Nitrous, conc.....lb. — — 1.10	Green scales, U.S.P.....lb. — — .89	Citrine Ointment.....lb. — — .48
U.S.P., 1880, bulk.....lb. — — .41	Cacodylate.....lb. 9.00 — 10.00	Calomel, Amer.....lb. — — .32
Anaesthesia, bulk.....lb. — — .21	Chloride, cryst. (ferric)....lb. .12 — .13	Corrosive Sublimate cryst....lb. — — .31
Ethyl Acetate, pure.....gal. — — 1.00	Hypophosphite.....lb. 1.60 — 1.70	Powdered Granular.....lb. — — .66
Chloride.....lb. .55 — .60	Iodide.....lb. — — 3.50	Iodide, Green.....lb. — — 3.11
Ethyl Methyl Ketone.....lb. .13 — .14	Syrup, U.S.P., 1900.....lb. — — .80	Red.....lb. — — 3.21
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals	Oxalate, scales.....lb. — — .95	Yellow.....lb. — — 3.11
Formaldehyde.....lb. .14 — .15	and Ammonium, cryst.....lb. — — .73	Red Precipitate.....lb. — — .91
Second Hands.....lb. — — .13 1/4	and Potassium.....lb. — — .58	Powdered.....lb. — — 1.01
Gelatin, silver.....lb. 1.25 — 1.40	and Sodium, cryst.....lb. — — .89	White Precipitate.....lb. — — 1.06
Glycerin.....	Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb. — — .94	Powdered.....lb. — — 1.11
C. P. drums, bbls. extra....lb. .16 — .17	Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.....lb. — — .80	With chalk.....lb. — — .56
Cans.....lb. .18 — .18 1/2	Metallic, Reduced.....lb. — — .80	Methyl Acetone, bbls. ....gal. — — .80
Dynamite, drums loose....lb. .15 — .15 1/2	Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P....lb. .13 — .18	Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals
Saponification, loose.....lb. .11 1/2 — .12	Anhydrous, cans.....lb. .17 — .22	Methylene Blue, medicinal....lb. 5.00 — 5.25
Soap Lye, loose.....lb. .10 1/2 — .11	Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII....lb. — — 2.50	Milk, powdered.....lb. .15 — .16
Guaiacol, liquid.....lb. 3.75 — 4.00	Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.....lb. .28 — .30	Mineral Oil, white.....gal. .85 — 1.25
Carbonate.....lb. 4.00 — 4.50	Powdered.....lb. .55 — .60	Morphine, Acet., 25-oz. in 5s.oz. — — 5.30
Haarlem Oil, dom.....gross — — 3.00	Sticks.....lb. .50 — .52	Hydrobromide, 25-oz. in 5s.oz. — — 5.30
Imported.....gross 6.00 — 6.25	Comp. Powder.....lb. .14 — .15	Hydrochloride, 25-oz. in 5s.oz. — — 5.30
Hexamethylenetetramine.....lb. .90 — 1.00	Lithium Carbonate.....lb. 1.40 — 1.50	Sulfate, 25-oz. in 5s.oz. — — 5.30
Hydrastine, Alkaloid.....oz. — — 18.00	Citrate.....lb. — — 1.60	Diacetyl, Alk., 10 oz., 1/4s.oz. — — 9.40
Hydrochloride.....oz. — — 18.00	Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.bbls....lb. .15 — .16	Diethyl Hydcl. 10 oz., 1/4s.oz. — — 3.50
Sulfate.....oz. — — 18.00	Technical, bbls.....lb. .10 — .11	Ethyl Hydcl. 10 oz., 1/4s.oz. — — 9.98
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	Blocks, cases, 1, 2, 4 ozs....lb. .22 — .24	Opium, cases, U.S.P.....lb. — — 5.50
4-oz. bottles.....gross 9.25 — 9.50	Glycerophosphate.....lb. — — 3.30	Granular.....lb. — — 6.50
8-oz. bottles.....gross 14.25 — 14.50	Hypophosphite.....lb. 1.20 — 1.25	Powdered, U.S.P.....lb. — — 6.50
12-oz. bottles.....gross 19.50 — 19.75	Oxide.....lb. — — .60	Oxgall, pure U.S.P.....lb. 1.50 — 1.58
Hydroquinone, bulk.....lb. 1.35 — 1.40	Peroxide, cans.....lb. — — 2.15	Pancreatin.....lb. 4.25 — 4.50
Hyoscine Hydrobromide.....oz. 19.00 — 20.00	Salicylate.....lb. — — .50	Papain.....lb. 2.50 — 3.00
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid.....oz. 22.00 — 25.00	Sulfate-Eps. Salt, Tech. 100 lbs. 1.10 — 2.25	Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P....gal. 3.10 — 3.60
Sulfate.....oz. 22.00 — 25.00	U.S.P. 100 lbs. 2.50 — 3.00	Paraformaldehyde.....lb. .60 — .67 1/4
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.	Malt Syrup kegs.....lb. — — .10	Pepsin Powd., U.S.P.....lb. 3.75 — 4.00
Iodine, Resublimed.....lb. 3.75 — 4.00	Manganese Glycerophos.....lb. 3.00 — 3.10	Petrolatum, light amber bbls....lb. — — .05 1/4
Tincture, U.S.P., bbls....gal. 3.70 — 3.85	Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII....lb. 1.85 — 1.95	Cream White.....lb. — — .07 1/4
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk....lb. 3.90 — 5.00	Iodide.....lb. 4.65 — 6.00	Lily White.....lb. — — .13
Crystals.....lb. — — 6.00	Sulfate, Crystals.....lb. — — .30	Snow White.....lb. — — .13
	Menthol, Crystals.....lb. 3.75 — 4.00	Phenolphthalein.....lb. 1.60 — 1.65
	Mercury, flasks 75 lb.....ea. 46.00 — 47.00	Phosphorus, yellow.....lb. .26 — .35
	Bisulfate.....lb. — — .39	Pilocarpine.....oz. 7.50 — 8.00
	Blue Mass.....lb. — — .58	Piperazine Hydrate.....oz. — — 1.30
	Powdered.....lb. — — .58	

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Potassium acetatelb.	.45 — .50	Ethyl Carbonateoz.	1.35 — 1.50	VIIIlb.	— — .60
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.lb.	.13 — .14	Hydrochlorideoz.	— .96	Granular, U.S.P., gran.IX.lb.	— .75
Bisulfate .....lb.	.45 — .46	Japanese .....oz.	.85 — .90	Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals	
Bromate .....lb.	— .50	Hypophosphite .....oz.	— 1.05	Glycerophosphate, crystals..lb.	— 2.15
Bromide Crystals, bulk...lb.	— .24	Phosphate .....oz.	— .96	Hydroxide, U.S.P. ....lb.	.20 — .25
Granulated .....lb.	— .24	Salicylate .....oz.	— .96	Hypophosphite, U.S.P. ....lb.	.80 — .85
Second Hands .....lb.	.16 — .18	Quinidine Alk., crystals, tins.oz.	— 1.07	Iodide, bulk .....lb.	— 3.50
Carbonate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.15 — .17	Sulfate, tins .....oz.	— .71	Nitrate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.05 1/2 — .07
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)lb.	— .50	Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P..lb.	2.25 — 2.50	Oxalate .....lb.	.58 — .65
U.S.P. purified .....lb.	— .40	Technical, See Intermediates		Peroxide .....lb.	.38 — .40
Chlorate .....lb.	.08 — .13	Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs..lb.	.24 — .27	Phosphate, U.S.P., gran...lb.	.07 1/2 — .08
Chromate, cryst. yellow,		Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	.24 — .27	Recryst. ....lb.	.13 — .14
tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.....lb.	— .55	Rosewater, triple .....gal.	— 1.50	Pyrophosphate .....lb.	.15 — .16
Citrate, bslk. U.S.P. ....lb.	— .90	Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble..lb.	2.00 — 2.40	Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.26 — .30
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c..oz.	1.85 — 1.90	U.S.P., Insoluble .....lb.	2.00 — 2.40	Sulfate (Glauber's Salt).cwt.	— 1.50
Guaiacol Sulfonate .....lb.	2.75 — 3.50	Salicin, bulk .....lb.	4.00 — 5.00	Sulfocarbonate .....lb.	.27 — .33
Hypophosphite, bulk .....oz.	1.10 — 1.15	Salol, U.S.P., bulk .....lb.	.60 — .80	Sparteine Sulfate .....oz.	.85 — 1.50
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	2.60 — 3.00	Saltpetre, Double ref. bbls..lb.	.09 1/4 — 12 1/4	Strontium Brom. Cryst., alk.lb.	— .34
Lactophosphate .....oz.	.90 — 1.00	Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	— 125.00	Carbonate, pure .....lb.	— .30
Nitrate, see Saltpetre		Powdered .....lb.	— 125.00	Iodide, bulk .....lb.	— 3.25
Oxalate .....lb.	.66 — .70	Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.....lb.	— .21 1/4	Nitrate, Kegs .....lb.	.13 — .14
Permanganate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.27 — .32	Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots..oz.	.39 1/2 — .40 1/2	Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.40 — .45
Salicylate .....lb.	1.00 — 1.10	Nucleinate .....oz.	.31 — .35	Strychnine Alkd., cryst.....oz.	— 1.95
Sulfate, C.P. ....lb.	.40 — .42	Protinate .....oz.	— .40	Acetate .....oz.	— 1.95
Tartrate .....lb.	— .65	Colloidal .....oz.	— 2.00	Hypophosphite .....oz.	— 2.15
Procaine, oz. bottles.....	7.00 — 7.25	Soap, Castile, white pure...lb.	.20 — .22	Hydrochloride .....oz.	— 1.95
5 gr. bottles .....oz.	1.50 — 1.60	Cont'l's .....lb.	— .25	Nitrate .....oz.	— 1.95
Pumice Stone, lump.....lb.	.04 — .06	Powd., U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	.36 — .38	Sulfate, crystals bulk.....oz.	— 1.55
Powdered .....lb.	.02 1/2 — .03	Green, U.S.P. ....lb.	.06 1/2 — .07 1/2	Sugar of Milk, Powder.....lb.	.18 1/2 — .20
Pyridin .....gal.	2.75 — 3.00	Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.lb.	— .20	Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots.....oz.	— .40
Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins..oz.	— .70	Benzate, gran., U.S.P.....lb.	.55 — .60	Sulfonethylethane, U.S.P..lb.	6.50 — 6.75
1-oz. tins .....oz.	— .78	Bicarb., U.S.P., powd., bbls.lb.	.02 1/4 — .02 1/2	Sulfonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	5.25 — 5.50
Second Hands, Java.....oz.	.66 — .67	Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	— .25	Sulfur, roll, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.15 — 2.70
Second Hands, Jap.....oz.	— .65	Second Hands .....lb.	.21 — .22	Flour, 100 p.c. pure.....100 lbs.	2.50 — 3.15
Second Hands, Amer.....oz.	— .68	Cacodylate .....lb.	4.00 — 5.00	Flowers, 100 p.c. pure..100 lbs.	3.00 — 3.65
Bisulfate, 100-oz. tins.....oz.	— .70	Caustic, U.S.P., See Sod. Hydroxide		Precip., U.S.P. ....lb.	.21 1/2 — .22 1/2
Japanese .....oz.	— .65	Chlorate, U.S.P., 8th Rev.		Lac Sulfur .....lb.	.09 — .10
Alkaloid .....oz.	— 1.05	Crystals, c.b., 10.....lb.	.14 — .15	Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	.34 — .37
Acetate .....oz.	— 1.05	Granular, c.b., 10.....lb.	.18 — .18	U.S.P. ....lb.	.42 1/2 — .43
Benzoateoz.	— 1.05	Chloride, C. P.....lb.	.08 — .08 1/2	Talcum, Amer., bags.....100 lbs.	— 1.50
Citrateoz.	— 1.05			Purified100 lbs.	— 4.00
Dihydrochlorideoz.	— 1.05				

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Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	—	— 9.60
Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals		
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.....lb.	—	— .40
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes		
Tribromophenol.....lb.	—	— .90
Trional.....oz.	—	— .50
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.		
bbl.....gal.	1.28	— 1.30
Yohimbine.....oz.	—	— 15.00
Zinc Carbonate.....lb.	.16	— .18
Chloride, U.S.P.....lb.	.35	— .40
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	— 3.50
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	.09	— .12
Stearate.....lb.	.25	— .30
Sulfate, U.S.P.....lb.	.09½	— .10

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Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls. 100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
56 p.c., bbls. 100 lbs.	5.50	— 6.00
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l. 100 lbs.	8.00	— 8.70
80 p.c., bbls., pure. 100 lbs.	9.75	— 10.00
Glacial, bbls. & chys. 100 lbs.	11.00	— 11.75
Chlorosulfuric, 33-95 p.c.....lb.	.15	— .16
Hydrobromic com., 48 p.c. lb.	.38	— .40
Pure, 40 p.c.....lb.	—	— .45
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls.....lb.	.07	— .07½
48 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.12	— .13
52 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.13	— .14
60 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.16	— .17
White Acid.....lb.	.32	— .33
Hydrofluosilicic 35 p.c.....lb.	.10	— .12½
Lactic, 22 p.c.....lb.	.04½	— .05
50 per cent pure.....lb.	—	— .35
Technical.....lb.	—	— .15
80 p.c. tech.....lb.	—	— .22
Mixed, Nitric.....unit	.10	— .11
Sulfuric.....unit	.08½	— .09½
Muriatic, 18 deg. chys. 100 lbs.	1.20	— 2.05
20 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	1.50	— 2.25
22 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	1.90	— 2.75

Acid, Muriatic, Iron Free chys.	1.50	— 1.75
18 deg. 100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00
20 deg. 100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
22 deg. 100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys.....lb.	.05½	— .06½
38 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06	— .07
40 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06½	— .07½
42 deg. carboys.....lb.	.07½	— .08½
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., tech.....lb.	.13	— .18
Syrupy, 65 p.c.....lb.	.30	— .32
Pyroligneous, Tech.....gal.	.12	— .12½
Sulfuric, Tank carlots		
60 deg., f.o.b. wks.....ton	11.00	— 16.00
66 deg., f.o.b. wks.....ton	18.00	— 20.00
20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wkston	23.00	— 25.00
30 p.c. oleum.....ton	—	— 37.50
60 p.c. oleum.....ton	—	— 75.00
Sulfurous com.....lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, Tech.....lb.	.65	— .80
Acetone.....lb.	.12½	— .13
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.....lb.	—	— .40
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled.....lb.	.45	— .50
Alum, ammonia, lump.....lb.	.03½	— .04
Ground.....lb.	.04	— .04½
Powdered.....lb.	.04½	— .04½
Chrome.....lb.	.09½	— .12
Potash lump.....lb.	.04	— .05
Powdered.....lb.	.04½	— .06½
Ground.....lb.	.04½	— .05½
Chrome.....lb.	.12	— .13
Soda, Ground.....100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
Aluminum chloride, carboys.....lb.	.04	— .05
Anhydrous.....lb.	.45	— .60
Sulfate Iron free.....100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.50
Commercial.....100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.75
Aluminum hydrate light.....lb.	.22	— .25
Ammonia, Anhydrous.....lb.	—	— .31
Ammonium Bifluoride.....lb.	.26	— .45
Imported.....lb.	—	— .22
Ammonium Carbonate.....lb.	.07	— .09½
Ammonia Water, 26 deg.....lb.	.07½	— .09½
20 deg. ....lb.	.06½	— .08½
18 deg. ....lb.	.05½	— .07½
16 deg. ....lb.	.05½	— .07½
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.....lb.	.07½	— .10

Ammonium Nitrate.....lb.	.07½	— .08½
Persulfate, bulk.....lb.	—	— .50
Sal Ammoniac, gray.....lb.	.07½	— .09
Imported.....lb.	.07½	— .07½
Granulated, white.....lb.	.10	— .10½
Imported.....lb.	.06½	— .07½
Lump.....lb.	.17	— .19
Sulfate, dbl. bags f.a.s. 100 lbs.	2.40	— 2.50
Dom., Bulk., wks.....100 lbs.	—	— 2.25
Antimony chloride, liq.....lb.	.15	— .17
Anhydrous.....lb.	.50	— .55
Oxide.....lb.	.07	— .07½
Sulfide, Crimson.....lb.	—	— .60
Golden No. 1.....lb.	—	— .35
Vermillion.....lb.	—	— .55
Arsenic, white.....lb.	.07	— .08
Red.....lb.	.11	— .12
Barium, chloride.....ton	85.00	— 87.50
Imported.....ton	—	— 65.00
Binopside.....lb.	23	— 28
Carbonate works.....ton	85.00	— 90.00
Nitrate.....lb.	.10	— .11½
Barytes, floated, white.....ton	29.50	— 30.00
Blanc Fixe, dry wks.....ton	—	— 100.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks. 100 lbs.	—	— 2.75
Export, F.A.S. ....100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Second Hands, Spot.....100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.60
Second Hands, wks.....100 lbs.	—	— 2.10
Bromine, Purified wks.....lb.	—	— .27
Calcium Acetate.....100 lbs.	—	— 2.00
Arsenate.....lb.	.18	— .19
Carbide.....lb.	.04½	— .05
Carbonate.....100 lbs.	1.40	— 2.00
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	— 28.75
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	— 35.75
Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	— 35.75
Anhydrous.....lb.	.14	— .15
Nitrate.....ton	—	— .08
Chlorine, liquid.....lb.	.08	— .15
Carbon bisulfide, C.L. & less lb.	.06	— .07½
Carbon black.....lb.	.12	— .20
Carbon tetrachlor., C.L. & Less lb.	.10½	— .12
Cobalt Oxide.....lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Copper Carbonate.....lb.	.27	— .28
Cyanide.....lb.	.50	— .63
Subacetate (Verdigris).....lb.	.24	— .28
Sulfate.....100 lbs.	5.62½	— 6.50

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3500 Gray's Ferry Road
Telephone, Dickinson 50

Heavy Chemicals

Copperas, wks.100 lbs.	.75	— 1.25	Phosphorus Oxychloridelb.	.45	— .50	Sodium Chloride, tech.....ton	—	17.00
Ferric Chloride, crys. ....lb.	.10 1/4	— .11	Sesquisulfide ....lb.	—	.42 1/4	Cyanide, 96-98 p.c.....lb.	.28	— .30
Sulfide, 40 deg. ....100 lbs.	2.25	— 3.25	Trichloride ....lb.	.60	— .65	Imported, 120 p.c.....lb.	.19	— .20
Liquid, 40 deg. ....lb.	.07	— .07 1/2	Plaster of Paris.....bbl.	4.25	— 4.50	128 p.c. ....lb.	.23	— .25
Ferrous Chloride, crys.....lb.	.08 1/2	— .09 1/2	True Dental .....bbl.	4.35	— 4.60	73-76 p.c. ....lb.	.25	— .26
Flake White .....lb.	.16 1/2	— .17 1/2	Potash Caustic, 88-92 ....lb.	.12	— .14	Fluoride .....lb.	.11 1/2	— .14
Fluorspar, Powdered .....ton	30.00	— 35.00	Imported .....lb.	.05	— .06	Hydrosulfite .....lb.	.85	— 1.00
Acid Grade, f.o.b. mines.ton	22.50	— 25.00	70-75% .....lb.	.10	— .12	Hyposulfite, Crya., bbls.100 lbs.	3.75	— 4.25
Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines.ton	16.00	— 17.00	Potassium Bichromate ....lb.	.12	— .12 1/4	Granulated .....100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.75
Imported .....ton	35.00	— 40.00	Binoxalate, tech. ....lb.	.40	— .42	Nitrate, crude .....100 lbs.	2.60	— 3.00
Fusel Oil, crude.....gal.	—	1.50	Carbonate, 80-85 p.c.....lb.	.05	— .05 1/2	Double refined, Gran.....lb.	.05 1/4	— .05 1/2
Refined .....gal.	—	3.25	Hydrated .....lb.	—	.07	Nitrite .....lb.	.07 1/4	— .08 1/4
Lead Acetate, white cryst...lb.	.18	— .13 1/2	*85-90 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	Peroxide .....lb.	.35	— .38
White Cakes .....lb.	.12 1/2	— .13	90-95 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	Phosphate (tri) ref.....lb.	.06	— .07
Granulated .....lb.	.12 1/4	— .13 1/4	96-98 p.c. ....lb.	.09	— .10	di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran.lb.	.07 1/2	— .08 1/4
Brown Cakes .....lb.	.11 1/4	— .12 1/4	Chlorate, cryst. ....lb.	.12	— .13	Technical .....lb.	.04 1/2	— .05
Arsenate, powdered .....lb.	.18	— .19	Powdered, American ....lb.	.12	— .13	Mono-Sodium, ref. ....lb.	.25	— .30
Paste .....lb.	.09	— .10	Imported .....lb.	.08	— .09	Prussiate, Yellow .....lb.	.12 1/2	— .14
Nitrate .....lb.	—	.15	Muriate, basis 80 p.c....unit	.95	— 1.00	Silicate, 60 deg.....100 lbs.	3.12 1/2	— 3.50
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.lb.	.08 1/4	— .09	Shipment .....unit	—	—	Sulfate, Gl'h salt.....100 lbs.	1.50	— 2.00
Red, American .....lb.	.09 1/4	— .09 1/2	Metabisulfite .....lb.	.40	— .42	40 deg. ....100 lbs.	1.10	— 2.00
Sulfate, basic white.....lb.	.07 1/4	— .07 1/2	Perchlorate .....lb.	.19	— .20	Sulfide, 60 p.c.....lb.	.05 1/4	— .07
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	.08	— .08 1/2	Permanganate, Com'l .....lb.	.32	— .35	30 p.c. crystals.....lb.	.02 1/4	— .03 1/2
Lithopone .....lb.	.07	— .07 1/2	U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals	—	—	Sulfite, Crystals .....lb.	.04	— .04 1/2
Lime, hydrate .....lb.	.01	— .01 1/4	Prussiate, red .....lb.	.30	— .32	Dessicated .....lb.	.09 1/2	— .10 1/2
Acetate .....100 lbs.	—	2.00	Yellow .....lb.	.24	— .26	Thiocyanate .....lb.	.80	— .85
Nitrate .....ton	—	70.00	Sulfate .....unit	1.35	— 1.40	Strontium Nitrate .....lb.	.13	— .14
Sulfur, Powd. ....lb.	.10 1/4	— .12	Titanium Oxalate .....lb.	—	.55	Carbonate .....lb.	.29	— .3
Magnesite .....ton	72.00	— 75.00	Shipment, imptd. ....lb.	—	.33	Sulfur Chloride, red.....lb.	.05	— .05 1/2
Magnesium Sulfate, tech.100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25	Salt, tech. ....ton	—	17.00	Yellow .....lb.	.04	— .04 1/2
Imported .....100 lbs.	1.10	— 1.20	Salt Cake, bulk.....ton	30.00	— 35.00	Sulfur Dioxide liq. cyl.....ton	.08	— .09
Carbonate, tech. ....lb.	.10 1/4	— .12	Saltpetre .....lb.	.09 1/4	— .12 1/4	Sulfur, crude .....ton	20.00	— 25.00
Chloride, fused .....ton	—	42.00	Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light.100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.35	Flour Com'l., bbls.....100 lbs.	1.45	— 2.00
Fluosiilicate, 30% soln.100 lbs.	8.00	— 10.00	58 p.c. basis, 48 wks.100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.92 1/2	Flowers, 100 p.c.....100 lbs.	2.25	— 3.05
Manganese Chloride .....lb.	.20	— .21	Dense, 58 p.c. bags.100 lbs.	—	2.35	Sulfuryl Chloride .....lb.	.25	— .26
Dioxide, 80-84 p.c.....ton	55.00	— 60.00	58 p.c. basis, 48 wks.100 lbs.	1.70	— 2.02 1/2	Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	.34	— .37
85-90 p.c. ....ton	60.00	— 70.00	Caustic, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	—	4.00	Tin, bichloride .....lb.	.18	— .20
Sulfate .....lb.	.20	— .32	Basis 60 p.c.....100 lbs.	—	3.25	Crystals .....lb.	.29	— .29 1/2
Nickel oxide .....lb.	.40	— .45	Ground, 76 p.c. wks.100 lbs.	5.00	— 5.25	Oxide .....lb.	.40	— .45
Salts, single .....lb.	.14	— .16	Sodium Acetate .....lb.	.04 1/2	— .06 1/4	Whiting .....100 lbs.	1.15	— 1.75
double .....lb.	.13	— .15	Aluminum Sulfate .....100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50	Zinc carbonate .....lb.	.16	— .18
Nitre Cake, bulk wks.....ton	5.00	— 6.00	Bichromate .....lb.	.08 1/4	— .08 1/2	Chloride, Fused .....lb.	.08	— .10
Orange Mineral .....lb.	.14	— .14 1/4	Bisulfite, bulk, wks.....ton	5.00	— 6.00	Granulated .....lb.	.11 1/4	— .12
Paris Green .....lb.	.24	— .26	Bisulfite, Powd. ....lb.	.04 1/4	— .05 1/4	Cyanide .....lb.	.45	— .47
Phosphorus red .....lb.	.40	— .50	Solution 32-40 deg.....100 lbs.	1.60	— 2.10	Oxide, French .....lb.	.11 1/4	— .13 1/4
Yellowlb.	.30	— .35	Carbonate Sal. bbls.100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25	Americanlb.	.08 1/4	— .11
			Chloratelb.	—	.07 1/4	Sulfatelb.	.03	— .08 1/2



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40-45 p.c.	lb.	.12	- .18
Benzene, C. P.	gal.	.37	- .43
90%	gal.	.25	- .31
Carbazol	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark gal.	.50	- .97	
Straw, 97-99 p.c.	gal.	.95	- 1.02
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	- .21
Cresote oil	gal.	.20	- .30
Dip. oil	gal.	.37½	- .40
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.09½	- .10½
Flake	lb.	.08½	- .09½
Second Hands	lb.	.08	- .08½
Phenol, Gov't Surplus	lb.	.13	- .17
Open Market	lb.	.09	- .11
Pitch, various grades	ton	14.00	- 18.00
Solvent naphtha	lb.	.23	- .31
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.36½	- .40
50 p.c.	gal.	.52½	- .56
Toluene, pure	lb.	.28	- .34
Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range	gal.	.45	- .50½
5 deg. dist. range	gal.	.50	- .55½
3 deg. dist. range	gal.	.60	- .66½

Intermediates

Acid 1, 2, 4	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Acid, Anthranilic	lb.	1.60	- 1.80
Technical	lb.	1.40	- 1.60
Acid Benzoic, tech.	lb.	.60	- .65
Acid Broenner's	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Acid Chloroacetic, tech.	lb.	.40	- .45
Acid Cleves	lb.	1.30	- 1.36
Acid Gamma	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Acid H	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Acid Laurent's	lb.	1.00	- 1.06
Acid Metanilic	lb.	1.60	- 1.70

Acid Monosulfonic F (delta)	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	.70	- .75
Refined	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Acid Neville & Winther's	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Acid Phthalic	lb.	.40	- .45
Anhydride	lb.	.50	- .65
Acid Picramic	lb.	.85	- .90
Acid Pleric	lb.	.30	- .45
Acid Salicylic, tech.	lb.	.18	- .22
Acid Sulfanilic, tech.	lb.	.30	- .32
Acid Tobias	lb.	2.25	- 2.35
Acetanilide, tech.	lb.	.22	- .23
p-Aminoacetanilide	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	- 1.25
p-Aminophenol	lb.	1.95	- 2.05
Technical	lb.	1.50	- 1.70
Hydrochloride	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
o-Aminophenol	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Aniline Oil, (drums extra)	lb.	.19	- .27
Aniline Salt	lb.	.25	- .28
p-Anisidine	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
Anthraquinone Subl.	lb.	1.75	- 1.85
Technical	lb.	1.65	- 1.75
Bayer's Salt	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	—	- .50
Benzidine Base	lb.	.90	- 1.10
Benzidine Sulfate	lb.	.75	- .80
Benzoyl chloride	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Benzylchloride, redistilled	lb.	.80	- .85
Tech.	lb.	.80	- .25
Bromobenzene	lb.	.40	- .42
Chlorobenzene	lb.	.14	- .16
Chlorhydrin	lb.	—	- 2.50
Diaminophenol	lb.	5.80	- 6.00
Diansidine	lb.	6.00	- 6.20
o-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	- .20
p-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	- .25
Dichlorobenzene, mixed	lb.	.07½	- .08
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Dimethylaniline, drums ext.	lb.	.42	- .64
Dimethylsulfate	lb.	.30	- 1.00
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.45	- .50
Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.25	- .27
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.28	- .30
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.33	- .38
Dinitrotoluene	lb.	.25	- .28
Diphenylamine	lb.	.60	- .71
Ethyl Bromide	lb.	.48	- .50
Ethyl Chloride	lb.	.55	- .60
"G" Salt	lb.	.80	- .90
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	- 2.05
Methyl Chloride	lb.	—	- .50
Michler's Ketone	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Monochlorobenzene	lb.	.14	- .16
Mononaphthalene	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Monothylaniline	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.45	- 1.60
Refined	lb.	.38	- .42
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.38	- .48
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
Sublimed	lb.	.95	- 1.00
m-Nitroaniline	lb.	.85	- .90
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	.62	- .65
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.12	- .14
o-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.35	- .40
p-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.30	- .35
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.75	- .85
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	- .80
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	2.90	- 3.00
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb.	3.65	- 4.00
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	lb.	—	-
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	lb.	.16	- .18
Nitrotoluene-a, Mixed	lb.	.15	- .20
o-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.85	- 1.00
p-Nitrotoluene	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
p-Oxy-benzaldehyde	lb.	1.35	- 1.50
p-Phenetidin	lb.	1.75	- 1.90
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.18	- 1.25
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine	lb.	2.25	- 2.30
Phosgene	lb.	—	- .75
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	.50	- .68
"R" Salt	lb.	.65	- .75
Resorcinol, Technical	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Sodium o-Chloro-p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.25	- .30
Sodium Metanilate	lb.	1.40	- 1.45
Sodium Naphthionate	lb.	.70	- .75
Sodium Picramate	lb.	.80	- .85
Sodium p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.08	- .10

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Thiocarbamide	lb.	.42	—	.50
o-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
p-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	.60	—	.65
p-Toluene Sulfonchloride	lb.	.15	—	.25
Tolidine	lb.	1.36	—	1.40
Sulfate	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Toluidine, Mixed	lb.	.45	—	.50
o-Toluidine	lb.	.25	—	.27
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.25	—	1.58
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb.	.75	—	.80
Xylydine	lb.	.45	—	.80

Coal-Tar Dyes

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Blue	lb.	1.00	—	1.60
Brown	lb.	1.25	—	2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50	—	3.50
Green	lb.	2.70	—	4.00
Orange II	lb.	.70	—	.80
Orange III	lb.	.50	—	.60
Red	lb.	1.30	—	2.00
Scarlet	lb.	.85	—	1.25
Violet	lb.	1.60	—	6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Erythrosin	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Indigotin, conc.	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Indigotin, paste	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Naphthol Green	lb.	—	—	1.95
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	—	7.25
Orange, R. G.	lb.	.60	—	1.00
Orange, Y conc.	lb.	.70	—	.85
Patent Blue, Swiss Type.	lb.	7.00	—	10.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Scarlet 2R	lb.	.85	—	.90
Tartarazin, Dom.	lb.	1.20	—	1.80
Uranine	lb.	10.00	—	11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss.	lb.	—	—	5.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Sky Blue, conc.	lb.	—	—	3.00
Sky Blue, 5BX.	lb.	—	—	2.00
Blue 2B	lb.	.70	—	1.04
Brown R	lb.	1.65	—	1.80
Brown G	lb.	1.55	—	1.70
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	—	2.50
Fast Black	lb.	—	—	7.50
Fast Pink	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Fast Red	lb.	2.35	—	2.50
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50	—	2.25
Yellow	lb.	2.00	—	3.50
Violet con't	lb.	1.10	—	2.00
Benzopurpurin, 10 B.	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Benzopurpurin, 4 B.	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Chrysophenin, Dom.	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Congo Red 4B Type.	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Geranine	lb.	8.75	—	9.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	—	8.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	—	1.00
Blue	lb.	1.25	—	2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65	—	2.00
Scarlet	lb.	1.00	—	1.75
Yellow	lb.	1.25	—	1.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.90	—	.95

SULFUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.20	—	.30
Blue	lb.	.70	—	1.35
Brown	lb.	.35	—	.45
Green	lb.	1.00	—	2.00
Yellow	lb.	.90	—	1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright.	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Alizarin, medium	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	—	2.50
Alizarin Cyanine	lb.	10.00	—	12.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	1.55	—	1.90

Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste. lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Alizarin Yellow G.....lb.	.85	— 1.00
Alizarin Yellow R.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrome Black, Dom. lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrome Blue	1.00	— 2.00
Chrome Brown	1.40	— 1.65
Chrome Green, Dom.....lb.	1.50	— 3.00
Chrome Red	1.75	— 2.00
Chrome Yellow .....	.65	— 1.00
Gallocyanin	2.80	— 3.50

BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue, conc.	lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Auramine O	lb.	2.50	—	3.25
Auramine OO	lb.	4.15	—	4.25
Blamark Brown R.	lb.	.70	—	.90
Blamark Brown G.	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Brilliant Green Crystals.	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Chrysoidin R	lb.	.75	—	.90
Chrysoidin Y	lb.	.75	—	.85
Crystal Violet	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals.	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste.	lb.	.50	—	.60
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	3.00	—	3.40
Fuchsin Base	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Malachite Green, Crystals.	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Methyl Violet, 3B.	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Methyl Violet, 6B.	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	—	—	.70
Nigrosine, water sol., blue.	lb.	—	—	.60
Phosphine G., Domestlc.	lb.	7.00	—	10.00
Rhodamine B. ex. con't.	lb.	16.00	—	20.00
Safranin	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Victoria Blue, crys.	lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Victoria Green	lb.	2.50	—	5.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Violamine R & B.	lb.	—	—	6.00

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Carmin No. 40.....	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Cochineal	lb.	.60	—	.62
Gambler, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	—	2.25	
Oudes	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Guatemala	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Kurpahs	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Madras	lb.	.85	—	.95
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	—	.27
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo.....	lb.	.14	—	.15
Chinese	lb.	.16	—	.17
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Turneric, Madras	lb.	.06½	—	.06¾
Aleppy	lb.	.06¾	—	.07

Dyewoods

Barwood	lb.	.05½	—	.06¾
Camwood, chips	lb.	.12	—	.16
Fustic, sticks	ton	37.00	—	38.00
Chips	lb.	.04	—	.06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Logwood Sticks	ton	30.00	—	40.00
Chips	lb.	.03	—	.05
Quercitron Bark, see tanning				
Red Saunders	lb.	.22	—	.23

Dye Extracts

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.				
Archil, Double	lb.	.20	—	.33
Triple	lb.	—	—	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.24	—	.27

Dutch, Mangrove, see Tanning				
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	—	.18
Liquid	lb.	.10	—	.11
Tablet	lb.	.13	—	.14
udbear, French	lb.	—	—	—
English	lb.	.24	—	.26
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	—
Flavine	lb.	.90	—	1.25
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.19	—	.23
Crystals	lb.	.25	—	.35
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.11	—	.15
Gall	lb.	.23	—	.25
Hematine Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.12	—	.14
Crystals	lb.	.20	—	.27
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.20	—	.30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.15	—	.23
Hypernic, Twaddle.....	lb.	.09	—	.13
Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.06	—	.15
Crystals	lb.	—	—	.20
Persian Berries	lb.	.40	—	.42
Juebracho, see tanning.				
Hypernic, 51 deg.	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.12	—	.16

Miscellaneous Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg, edible.....	lb.	.52	—	.55
Technical	lb.	.35	—	.40
Blood, imported	lb.	—	—	—
Domestic	lb.	.40	—	.42
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	—	.85
Soluble	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Spray yolk	lb.	.30	—	.35
Turkey Red Oil.....	lb.	.11	—	.15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy.....	lb.	.12	—	.14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	—	.13½
520-lb. casks.....	lb.	—	—	.12¾
Carload lots	lb.	—	—	.12

Dextrins and Starches

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	3.45	—	3.83
Dextrin, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	3.15	—	3.53
Potato, white or canary.....	lb.	.07½	—	.09
Starch, Powd. bags.....	100 lbs.	2.43	—	2.81
Pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.33	—	2.71
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.05	—	.05¾
Imported, duty paid.....	lb.	.05	—	.05¾
Tapioca flour, high grade.....	lb.	.04¾	—	.05¾
Medium grade	lb.	.03	—	.04
Low grade	lb.	.02½	—	.03

Tanning Woods

Algarobilla	ton	—	—	—
Olvi Divi	ton	42.00	—	45.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	—	18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	—	—	40.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	—	—	—
Myrobalans, J1	ton	—	—	25.00
J2	ton	—	—	22.00
B1	ton	—	—	24.00
B2	ton	—	—	21.00
R2	ton	—	—	17.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Ground	ton	—	—	25.00
Quercitron Bark rough.....	ton	—	—	10.00
Ground	ton	20.00	—	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c.	ton	—	—	70.00
Virginia, 25 p.c.	ton	60.00	—	65.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.	ton	30.00	—	35.00
Beard, 40 p.c.	ton	—	—	45.00
Wattle Bark	ton	—	—	45.00

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Fixed Oils

Tanning Extracts

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls., f.o.b. wks.	.0234	— .03
Powdered, 60 p.c.	.06	— .06½
Decolorized	.09	— .09½
Gambler, 25 p.c. tan liq.	.07½	— .08½
Common	.054	— .06
Cubes, Singapore	.08	— .08½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan works.	.05	— .05½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	.044	— .04½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	.08	— .08½
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	.09½	— .10
Liquid, 35 p.c. tan	.06½	— .07½
Myrobalans, liq., 25 p.c. tan	.05½	— .06
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	.10	— .10½
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	.054	— .05½
Tanks	—	— .04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks.	.04	— .04½
Barrels	.04½	— .05
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	.05	— .05½
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary	—	— .04½
Clarified	—	— .06½
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, works, tanks	.01½	— .01¾
Powd., 50 p.c. tan	.02	— .02½
Sumac, liquid	.07	— .09

Animal and Fish Oils

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	.44	— .46
Domestic, prime	—	—
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	—	—
Norwegian	—	—
Degras, American	.05	— .05½
English	.05½	— .06
Neutral	—	—

Herring	gal.	—	.25
Horse	gal.	.054	— .064
Lard prime	gal.	—	1.10
Off prime	gal.	.81	— .84
No. 1	gal.	—	.63
Extra, No. 1	gal.	—	.70
No. 2	gal.	—	.60
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	.43	— .45
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.45	— .47
Extra, bleached, winter	gal.	.47	— .49
Blown	gal.	—	.52
Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls.	gal.	.30	— .33
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	1.00
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	.95
40 deg., cold test	gal.	—	.90
Pure	gal.	—	.80
Oleo, Oil, No. 1	lb.	.11	— .11½
No. 2	lb.	.09	— .09½
No. 3	lb.	—	.07½
Red Distilled	lb.	—	.06¾
Saponified	lb.	—	.07
Sod	gal.	.53	— .55
Sperm bleached winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	1.73
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	1.68
Stearic Acid, single pressed	lb.	—	.08¾
Double pressed	lb.	—	.09½
Triple pressed	lb.	.104	— .11
Tallow acidless	gal.	—	.65
Whale, natural winter	gal.	—	.63
Bleached, winter	gal.	—	.69
Crude, No. 1 tanks, Coast	lb.	.044	— .04¾
No. 2	lb.	.034	— .04¾

Greases, Lards, Tallow

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.06	— .06½
Yellow	lb.	.04	— .05
Brown	lb.	—	.02½
House	lb.	—	.04
Bone	lb.	—	.04

Lard City, Steam	lb.	—	.09
Compound	lb.	—	.094
Stearine, lard	lb.	—	.12
Oleo	lb.	—	.07½
Tallow, edible	lb.	—	.06½
*City, Special, loose	lb.	.05	— .054

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	—	.064
City Fancy	lb.	—	.06
Prime Packers	lb.	—	.084
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.05½	— .054
"B" White	lb.	.04½	— .04½
Yellow	lb.	.034	— .04
Brown	lb.	.03	— .034
Bone	lb.	.034	— .03
House	lb.	—	.034
Stearine, prime Oleo	lb.	.07	— .074
Lard	lb.	.09½	— .10

Vegetable Oils

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.10	— .10½
Cases	lb.	—	.11
No. 3	lb.	.08½	— .09½
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	.144	— .15
Coast, bbls.	lb.	.12½	— .13
Orient to N. Y., bbls.	lb.	—	.11½
Coconut Dom., Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.10	— .104
*Tanks, Spot	lb.	.094	— .09½
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	.11	— .11½
*Tanks	lb.	.10	— .104
Manilla, tanks, coast	lb.	.08	— .084
Edible	lb.	.13	— .134
Copra, Pacific Coast	lb.	.044	— .04½
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	.094	— .094
Crude Tanks Shipping pt.	lb.	.054	— .06
Barrels	lb.	.074	— .07½
Crude, bbls., N. Y.	lb.	.074	— .08
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills, in buyers' tanks	lb.	.05½	— .06
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls.	lb.	.07	— .08
*White	lb.	—	—
Winter yellow	lb.	.07½	— .08
*Nominal			



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 Formic Acid 90%
 Chloroform U. S. P. and Tech.
 Zinc Chloride
 Zinc Oxide "B. & S." Brand
 Acetate Soda
 Barium Chloride Prime White Crystal
 Naphthalene Refined Flake and Ball
 "Cyanegg" Sodium Cyanide 97/98%
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 Permanganate Potash U. S. P. and Tech.
 Sal Ammonia, Granl. White and Rough Gray

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Linseed, raw car lots.....gal.	.76	— .77
5 barrel lots.....gal.	.79	— .80
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.	.81	— .82
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.	.82	— .83
Raw tanks.....gal.	.70	— .71
English, Shipments, bbls.....gal.	—	.65
Olive, denatured.....gal.	1.45	— 1.55
Edible.....gal.	1.73	— 2.00
Foots.....lb.	—	.09½
Shipment.....lb.	.07½	— .08
Palm Lagos, casks.....lb.	.07½	— .07½
*Benin.....lb.	—	—
Niger.....lb.	.06	— .06½
Palm Kernel, domestic.....lb.	—	—
*Imported.....lb.	.09½	— .09½
Peanut Oil, refined.....lb.	.10	— .10½
Crude, f.o.b. mills tanks.....lb.	.03½	— .06
*Oriental, coast, tanks.....lb.	.06	— .06½
Crude, Bbls., spot.....lb.	.08½	— .09
Perilla, coast tanks.....lb.	.06½	— .06½
Bbls., N. Y.....lb.	.07½	— .08
Poppy Seed.....gal.	3.00	— 3.25
Rapeseed, ref'd bbls.....gal.	.90	— 1.00
Tanks Coast.....lb.	—	—
Blown, bbls., 8 lbs.....gal.	1.00	— 1.05
*Sesame, domestic, edible.....gal.	1.65	— 1.75
*Imported.....lb.	—	—
Soya Bean, tanks, Coast, June.....lb.	.03½	— .06
Futures in bond.....lb.	.04½	— .04½
New York, bbls., crude.....lb.	.07½	— .08
Edible.....lb.	.08½	— .09
Walnut, Crude.....lb.	.11	— .12

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.....	—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans.....	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta.....	—	—27.50
Columbia.....	—	—
New Orleans.....	—	—
*Corn Cake.....short ton	—	—
Meal Chicago.....short ton	—	—
Linseed cake, dom.....short ton	—	—32.00
Linseed Meal.....short ton	—	—35.00
*Nominal.....	—	—

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.....gal.	—	— .65
Wood Turpentine, steam dis-tilled, bbls.....gal.	—	— .62½
Destructive distilled, bbls.....gal.	—	— .60
Pitch, Prime.....bbl.	6.75	— 7.00
Rosins, B.....	—	5.20
D.....	—	5.25
E.....	—	5.35
F.....	—	5.40
G.....	—	5.45
H.....	—	5.50
I.....	—	5.60
K.....	—	6.00
M.....	—	6.45
N.....	—	7.32
WG.....	—	—
WW.....	—	—
Rosin Oil, first run.....gal.	—	— .36
Second run.....gal.	—	— .38
Tar, kiln-burnt.....bbls.	—	—11.50
Retort.....bbl.	—	—11.50

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate, Bulk & dble. bags.....100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.50
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y.....unit	—	— 3.00
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw.....ton	30.00	— 32.00
Cyanamide wks.....unit	—	— 4.50
Fish Scrap, dom. dried, f.o.b. works.....unit	3.00	— 4.10
Nitrate Soda.....100 lbs.	2.60	— 3.00
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago.....unit	2.00	— 4.10

Phosphate Rock—		
Florida pebble, 68 p.c.....ton	5.00	— 6.00
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c.....ton	—	— 8.00
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c.....unit	.95	— 1.00
Shipment.....unit	—	—
Sulfate.....unit	—	— 1.40

Metals

Aluminum, 98-99% Virgin.....cwt.	23.00	— 24.00
98-99% Remelted.....cwt.	—	—
Remelted No. 12.....cwt.	—	—
Powdered.....cwt.	—	— 37.00
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese.....cwt.	5.12½	— 5.25
Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)		
Cadmium.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Cobalt.....lb.	—	— 4.50
Copper Prime Lake.....cwt.	—	— 13.25
Electrolytic.....cwt.	—	— 13.25
Casting.....cwt.	—	— 12.62½
Iridium.....oz.	—	— 300.00
Lead Amer. S. & R. Co.....cwt.	—	—
Open Mkt. Price.....cwt.	4.85	— 5.00
Magnesium, 99 p.c.....lb.	—	— 1.65
Manganese ore.....unit	—	— 25
Mercury.....flask	47.00	— 48.00
Nickel Ingot.....cwt.	—	— 41.00
Shot.....cwt.	—	— 43.00
Electrolytic.....cwt.	—	— 45.00
Palladium.....oz.	65.00	— 70.00
Platinum, pure.....oz.	72.00	— 75.00
Silver.....oz.	—	— .99½
Foreign.....oz.	—	— .57½
Tin Straits.....cwt.	—	— 29.50
Banca.....cwt.	—	—
American, pure.....cwt.	—	—
99 p.c. pure.....cwt.	—	—
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	—	—
Wolframite, Chinese.....	—	— 3.25
Bolivian.....	—	— 4.00
Scheelite, Amer.....	—	— 4.00
Japanese.....	—	—
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment.....cwt.	—	—
Spot.....cwt.	—	— 4.95

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Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, No. 1.....lb.	.55	—	.56
No. 248	—	.50
No. 339	—	.40
Agaric, white	—	1.65	
Almonds, bitter .....	.32	—	.33
Sweet .....	.35	—	.37
Meal	—	—	.35
Ambergris, black	—	8.00	
Grey	—	25.00	
Areca Nuts .....	.10	—	.11
Powdered .....	.16	—	.17
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.80	—	.90
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	.04½	—	.05
Cantharides, Chinese .....	.70	—	.75
Powdered .....	.85	—	.90
Russian, whole	—	2.00	
Powdered	—	2.25	
Castoreum	—	4.00	
Charcoal Willow, powdered..lb.	.06	—	.07
Wood, powdered .....	.04	—	.05
Civet	2.75	—	3.00
Colocyth. Apples .....	.30	—	.35
Pulp, U.S.P. .....	.30	—	.35
Spanish Apples	—	—	—
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste.....lb.	.20	—	.22
Jewelers, large .....	.80	—	.85
Small .....	.80	—	.85
French .....	.20	—	.22
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Reeds .....	.75	—	.85
Ergot, Russian	—	—	—
Spanish	—	1.25	
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.19	—	.22
Guarana	—	.80	
Honey Calif. ....	.10	—	.11

Hops, N. Y., prime.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Pacific Coast, prime.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)			
Russian	—	10.00	
*Kamala	—	5.50	
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb.	.07	—	.08
Leeches	—	10.00	
Lupulin	—	1.50	
Lycopodium	3.75	—	3.80
Manna, large flake.....lb.	.85	—	.90
Small flake .....	.40	—	.42
Moss, Iceland .....	.09	—	.10
Irish, Bleached	—	.10	
Musk, pods, Cabardine.....oz.	17.00	—	18.00
Tonquin	26.00	—	28.00
Grain, Cab	26.00	—	27.00
Tonquin	40.00	—	42.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals			
Nutgalls, Chinese .....	.17	—	.20
Aleppy .....	.14	—	.16
Nux Vomica, whole	—	.15	
Powdered .....	.24	—	.25
Quassia Chips	—	.09	
Sandalwood, Chips	—	.50	
Ground	—	.60	
Scammony, resin	—	2.25	
Spermaceti, blocks .....	.28	—	.30
Storax, liquid, tech.....lb.	—	1.25	
Gen., U.S.P.	—	1.75	
Tamarinds, bbls.	—	.05½	
Kegs	—	5.25	
Tar, Barbadoes	2.00	—	2.10
Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Artificial .....	.10	—	.12
Spirits, See Naval Stores			
*Nominal			

BALSAMS

Copalba, Para .....	.26	—	.26
South American .....	.33	—	.35
Fir, Canada	gal.	—	14.00
Oregon	1.55	—	1.70
Peru	1.50	—	1.65
Tolu .....	.35	—	.40

BARKS

Angostura	—	—	.25
Basswood Bark, pressed.....lb.	.17	—	.18
Barberry	—	—	.30
Bayberry .....	.14	—	.15
Blackhaw of Root .....	.35	—	.36
of Tree .....	.21	—	.22
Buckthorn .....	.08	—	.10
Canella	—	—	.85
Cascara Sagrada .....	.12	—	.16
Cascarilla, quills .....	.45	—	.46
Siftings .....	.30	—	.32
Chestnut .....	.10	—	.10½
Cinchona, quills .....	.35	—	.40
Broken .....	.30	—	.35
*Yellow "quills"	—	—	—
Broken	—	—	.40
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd..lb.	—	—	—
Condurango .....	.10	—	.11
Cotton Root .....	.17	—	.18
Cramp (true)	—	—	.50
Cramp (so-called) .....	.13	—	.15
Dogwood, Jamaica .....	.10	—	.11
Elm, Select, bbls.....lb.	.65	—	.60
Grinding .....	.20	—	.22
Powdered .....	.25	—	.28
Fringe Tree .....	.35	—	.40
Hemlock .....	.07	—	.08
Lemon Peel .....	.10	—	.10½
Mezereum .....	.11	—	.12
Oak, red08	—	.08½
White08	—	.08½
*Nominal			

Acetic Acid

Commercial—Redistilled
Pure—Glacial

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Crude Drugs

SHELLAC

D. C.lb.	.90	—	1.00
Diamond "I"lb.	.90	—	1.00
Fine Orangelb.	.76	—	.78
Second Orangelb.	.72	—	.75
T. N. ....lb.	.70	—	.72
Button ....lb.	.85	—	.90
Regular bleached ....lb.	.75	—	.80
Bone Dry ....lb.	.78	—	.83

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite ....lb.	.28	—	.30
Balmomy ....lb.	.15	—	.16
Belladonna ....lb.	.17	—	.25
Boneset, leaves and tops....lb.	.11	—	.12
Buchu, short ....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Long ....lb.	—	—	—
Cannabis, true, imported....lb.	—	—	—
American ....lb.	—	—	.30
U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	.35
Catnip ....lb.	.12	—	.13
Chestnut ....lb.	.06	—	.07
Chiretta ....lb.	.25	—	.26
Coca, Huanuco ....lb.	—	—	—
Truxillo ....lb.	.40	—	.45
Coltsfoot ....lb.	.08	—	.10
Conium ....lb.	.25	—	.28
Corn Silk ....lb.	.08	—	.08½
Damiana ....lb.	.14	—	.15
Deer Tongue ....lb.	.09	—	.10
Digitalis ....lb.	.14	—	.17
Eucalyptus ....lb.	.07	—	.08
Euphorbia Pliulifera ....lb.	.13	—	.14
Grindella Robusta ....lb.	.11	—	.12
Hembane ....lb.	.24	—	.25
Henna ....lb.	.20	—	.22
Horehound ....lb.	.11	—	.12
Jaborandi ....lb.	.32	—	.33

Laurel ....lb.	.03	—	.04
Life Everlasting ....lb.	.06	—	.10
Liverwort ....lb.	.30	—	.33
Lobelia ....lb.	.30	—	.32
Matico ....lb.	.19	—	.20
Marjoram, German ....lb.	—	—	—
French ....lb.	.14	—	.15
Motherwort Herb ....lb.	—	—	.16
Pennyroyal ....lb.	.10	—	.12
Peppermint, American ....lb.	—	—	.28
Pichi ....lb.	.10	—	.12
Prince's Pine ....lb.	.18	—	.19
Plantain ....lb.	.12	—	.14
Pulsatilla ....lb.	—	—	.75
Queen of the Meadow....lb.	.10	—	.11
Rose, red ....lb.	.50	—	.53
Rosemary ....lb.	.05½	—	.06
Rue ....lb.	.25	—	.30
Sage, Dalmatian ....lb.	.06	—	.07
Greek ....lb.	.05	—	.05½
Spanish ....lb.	.05½	—	.06
Savory ....lb.	.14	—	.15
Senna, Alexandria, whole....lb.	—	—	.75
Half Leaf ....lb.	.28	—	.30
Siftings ....lb.	.12	—	.15
Tinnevely ....lb.	.08	—	.16
Pods ....lb.	.10	—	.12
Powdered ....lb.	.10	—	.12
Skullcap, Western ....lb.	.30	—	.32
Spearmint, American ....lb.	—	—	.25
Squaw Vine ....lb.	.20	—	.21
Stramonium ....lb.	.18	—	.20
Tansy ....lb.	.16	—	.20
Thyme Spanish ....lb.	.06	—	.06½
French ....lb.	.12	—	.12½
Uva Ursi ....lb.	.04½	—	.05
Witch Hazel ....lb.	.08	—	.09
Wormwood, imported ....lb.	.15	—	.16
Yerba Santa ....lb.	.17	—	.18

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	.25
Aletris (Unicorn true)....lb.	.43	—	.45
Alkanet ....lb.	.22	—	.23
Althea, cut ....lb.	.10	—	.12
Whole ....lb.	.10	—	.11
Angelica American ....lb.	.19	—	.20
Arnica ....lb.	—	—	.75
Arrowroot, American ....lb.	.07	—	.08
Bermuda ....lb.	—	—	—
St. Vincent ....lb.	.05	—	.05½
Bamboo Brier ....lb.	.10	—	.12
Bearsfoot ....lb.	.06	—	.07
Belladonna ....lb.	.18½	—	.25
Berberis, Aquifolium ....lb.	—	—	.20
Beth ....lb.	.18	—	.20
Blood ....lb.	.18	—	.20
Blueflag ....lb.	.40	—	.42
Bryonia ....lb.	.13	—	.14
Burdock, Imported ....lb.	.13	—	.15
American ....lb.	.13	—	.15
Calamus, bleached ....lb.	.40	—	.42
Unbleached, natural ....lb.	—	—	.13
Cohosh, black ....lb.	.12	—	.13
Blue ....lb.	.12	—	.13
Colchicum ....lb.	.30	—	.32
Colombo, whole ....lb.	—	—	.05
Comfrey ....lb.	.30	—	.35
Culver's ....lb.	.17	—	.18
Cranebill, see Geranium			
Dandelion, Imported ....lb.	.13	—	.15
Doggrass, genuine ....lb.	.15	—	.17
Echinacea ....lb.	—	—	.45
Elecampane ....lb.	—	—	.16
Galangal ....lb.	.11	—	.12
Gelsemium ....lb.	—	—	.20
Gentian ....lb.	.08	—	.08½
Geranium ....lb.	—	—	.18

*Nominal

FORMALDEHYDE

WOOD ALCOHOL
(All Grades)The Miner Edgar Company
Rail and Water Facilities
110 William Street
New York

Seeds and Spices

Ginger, Jamaica.....lb.	26½ — .30	Senega.....lb.	.60 — .66	Foenugreek.....lb.	.02½ — .03
See Spices		Serpentaria.....lb.	.95 — 1.00	Hemp, Manchurian.....lb.	.04 — .04½
Ginseng, Cultivated.....lb.	1.00 — 5.00	Skunk Cabbage.....lb.	.20 — .22	Chilian.....lb.	— —
Northwestern wild.....lb.	8.00 — 12.00	Snake, Canada natural.....lb.	.32 — .35	Job's Tears, white.....lb.	— — .10
Southern wild.....lb.	7.00 — 10.00	Stripped.....lb.	— .26	Larkspur.....lb.	.17 — .18
Gold Seal.....lb.	— 4.50	Spikenard.....lb.	.25 — .30	Lobelia.....lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Powdered.....lb.	— 5.00	Squill, white.....lb.	.07 — .07½	Mustard, Bari, Brown.....lb.	.10 — .10½
Hellebore, Black, Imported.....lb.	.55 — .65	Sülingia.....lb.	.11 — .12	Bombay, Brown.....lb.	.06½ — .07
White, Domestic.....lb.	— .16	Stone.....lb.	— .12	California, Brown.....lb.	.04½ — .05
Powdered.....lb.	.17 — .18	Turmeric Madras.....lb.	.05 — .06	Yellow.....lb.	.06½ — .07
Imported Powdered.....lb.	.17 — .18	Aleppy.....lb.	.05 — .06	Chinese, Yellow.....lb.	.07½ — .08
Helonias (Unicorn false).....lb.	.50 — .55	China.....lb.	.05 — .06	English, Yellow.....lb.	.05½ — .06
Ipecac Cartagena.....lb.	2.15 — 2.25	Unicorn false, See Helonias		Danish, Yellow.....lb.	.04½ — .05
Powdered.....lb.	2.50 — 2.65	True, See Aletris		Dutch, Yellow.....lb.	.04½ — .05
Rio whole.....lb.	— 2.25	Valerian, Belgian.....lb.	.13 — .15	Poppy, Dutch.....lb.	.09½ — .10
Powdered.....lb.	— 2.65	Yellow Dock.....lb.	— .15	Turkish.....lb.	.09 — .09½
Jalap, whole.....lb.	.30 — .25	Yellow Parilla.....lb.	— .30	Blue Indian.....lb.	.05 — .05½
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	.25 — .28			White Indian.....lb.	.07 — .07½
Kava Kava.....lb.	.17 — .18			Quince.....lb.	.75 — .80
Lady Slipper.....lb.	1.00 — 1.20			Rape South Amer.....lb.	.05 — .07
Licorice, *Russian, cut.....lb.	— —	Anise, Levant.....lb.	— .21	Japanese, small.....lb.	.08½ — .09
Spanish natural bales.....lb.	.07 — .08	Star.....lb.	.15 — .15½	Domestic.....lb.	.06 — .06½
Selected.....lb.	.24 — .27	Spanish.....lb.	.14½ — .15	Sabadilla.....lb.	.10 — .13
Powdered.....lb.	.14 — .15	Annatto.....lb.	.03 — .04	Stramonium.....lb.	— .25
Lovage.....lb.	— .75	Canary, *Spanish.....lb.	.05½ — .06	Strophanthus, Hispidus.....lb.	— —
Manaca.....lb.	.18 — .20	Morocco.....lb.	.03½ — .04	Kombe.....lb.	— .30
Mandrake.....lb.	— .11	South American.....lb.	.06½ — .07	Sunflower, domestic.....lb.	.04½ — .05
Musk, Russian.....lb.	— 1.10	Caraway, African.....lb.	.06½ — .07	South American.....lb.	.04½ — .05
Orris, Florentine bold.....lb.	.09 — .09½	Dutch.....lb.	.06½ — .07	Worm, American.....lb.	.12 — .14
Verona.....lb.	.06 — .06½	Cardamom, bleached.....lb.	.30 — 1.25	Levant.....lb.	— 1.25
Powdered.....lb.	.08 — .11	Decorticated.....lb.	.40 — .42		
Fingers.....lb.	.72 — .74	Celery.....lb.	.14½ — .15		
Pareira Brava.....lb.	.25 — .26	Colchicum.....lb.	— .60		
Pellitory.....lb.	.30 — .32	Coriander, Bombay.....lb.	— —		
Pink true.....lb.	— 1.00	Morocco, Unbleached.....lb.	.04 — .04½		
Pleurisy.....lb.	— .19	Bleached.....lb.	— .07		
Poke.....lb.	.12 — .14	Cumin, Levant.....lb.	— —		
Rhatany.....lb.	.10 — .11	Morocco.....lb.	— .07		
Rhubarb.....lb.	— —	Dill.....lb.	.06 — .06½		
High Dried.....lb.	.28 — .30	Fennel, French.....lb.	.08 — .09		
Powdered.....lb.	.35 — .36	German.....lb.	.08 — .10		
Sarsaparilla, Honduras.....lb.	.47 — .48	Flax, whole.....per bbl.	— 11.75		
Mexican.....lb.	— —	Ground.....lb.	.06½ — .07		
Scammony Root.....lb.	.05½ — .06	*Nominal			

SEEDS	
Capscium, African pods.....lb.	.18 — .20
Bombay.....lb.	.12 — .13
Japan.....lb.	.25 — .26
Cassia Buds.....lb.	.18 — .20
China, Selected, mats.....lb.	.08 — .08½
Saigon, assortment.....lb.	.23 — .30
Chilies, Japan.....lb.	.26 — .28
Mombasa.....lb.	.25 — .26
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....lb.	.17 — .20

SPICES	
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SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb. — .21
Star	lb. .15 — .15½
Spanish	lb. .14½ — .15
Annatto	lb. .03 — .04
Canary, *Spanish	lb. — —
Morocco	lb. .05½ — .06
South American	lb. .03½ — .04
Caraway, African	lb. .06½ — .07
Dutch	lb. .06½ — .07
Cardamom, bleached	lb. .90 — 1.25
Decorticated	lb. .40 — .42
Celery	lb. .14½ — .15
Colchicum	lb. — .60
Coriander, Bombay	lb. — —
Morocco, Unbleached	lb. .04 — .04½
Bleached	lb. — .07
Cumin, Levant	lb. — —
Morocco	lb. — .07
Dill	lb. .06 — .06½
Fennel, French	lb. .08 — .09
German	lb. .08 — .10
Flax, whole	per bbl. — 11.75
Ground	lb. .06½ — .07
*Nominal	

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb. .18 — .20
Bombay	lb. .12 — .13
Japan	lb. .25 — .26
Cassia Buds	lb. .18 — .20
China, Selected, mats	lb. .08 — .08½
Saigon, assortment	lb. .23 — .30
Chillies, Japan	lb. .26 — .28
Mombasa	lb. .25 — .26
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb. .17 — .20

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Essential Oils

Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.18	—	.18½
Ambon	lb.	.22	—	.24
Penang	lb.	.42	—	.43
Ginger, African	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.26	—	.30
Fancy Bold	lb.	—	—	—
Japan	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Cochin lemon	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Mace, Siau	lb.	.30	—	.31
Banda, No. 1	lb.	.31½	—	.32
Batavia	lb.	.22½	—	.24
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.14	—	.15
75s-80s	lb.	.17	—	.18
Pepper, Black Sing.	lb.	.09	—	.09½
White	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Pimento, Select	lb.	.04½	—	.05

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.25	—	.27
Bees, white	lb.	.45	—	.46
Yellow clean	lb.	.20	—	.22
Crude	lb.	.16	—	.18
Candelilla	lb.	.31	—	.32
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.60	—	.62
No. 1, North Country ..	lb.	.55	—	.58
No. 2, North Country ..	lb.	.30	—	.32
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.18	—	.20
No. 3, Chalky	lb.	.18	—	.20
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.12½	—	.13
White	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Japan	lb.	.18½	—	.19
Montan, crude	lb.	—	—	.07
*Beached	lb.	—	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown ..	lb.	—	—	.35
*Green	lb.	—	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg. m.p. lb.	lb.	.07	—	.08
Ref'd, 118-120 deg.	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils				
*Nominal				

Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	5.50	—	8.00
Bitter, f.f. P.A.	lb.	5.25	—	8.00
Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chem.				
Sweet	lb.	.42½	—	.45
Peach Kernel (Apricot) ..	lb.	.30	—	.35
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Rectified	lb.	1.35	—	1.50
Anise, Technical	lb.	.60	—	.65
U.S.P.	lb.	.70	—	.75
Bay	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Bergamot	lb.	5.25	—	5.50
Artificial	lb.	—	—	3.25
Birch Tar, Rect.	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Crude	lb.	1.60	—	1.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Cade	lb.	.70	—	.75
Cajuput, Native	lb.	—	—	.70
U.S.P.	lb.	.75	—	.80
Camphor, by-product	lb.	—	—	.09
Japanese white	lb.	.24	—	.26
Cananga, Native	lb.	3.25	—	3.75
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Cassia Technical	lb.	.75	—	.80
Lead, Free	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	—	1.30
Cedar, Leaf	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.50	—	.55
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy ..	lb.	—	—	22.50
Leaf	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.35	—	.38
Java	lb.	.70	—	.75
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Bottles	lb.	1.40	—	1.60
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.70	—	.75
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	14.00	—	15.00
Croton	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	7.00	—	7.50
Cumin	lb.	—	—	7.25
Dill	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Erigeron	lb.	—	—	3.50

Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.Pb.	.52	—	.55	
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	4.75	—	5.25
Genulne African	lb.	9.00	—	10.00
Turkish	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Ginger	lb.	6.75	—	7.00
Gingergrass	lb.	—	—	3.25
Hemlock	lb.	—	—	.85
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	2.20	—	2.30
Wood	lb.	.75	—	.80
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	6.00	—	7.50
Spike, Spanish	lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	.70	—	.90
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Limes, Expressed	lb.	—	—	6.00
Distilled	lb.	.75	—	.80
Linaloe	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Mirbane, ref. see Aromatic Chemicals				
Mustard, natural	lb.	—	—	24.00
Artificial	lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Neroli, Bigarade	oz.	8.00	—	25.00
Petale	oz.	10.00	—	30.00
Artificial	lb.	14.00	—	15.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	—	2.40
Sweet, Indian	lb.	2.65	—	3.00
Italian	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.45	—	.50
Orris Concrete	oz.	—	—	4.50
Patchouli	lb.	14.00	—	15.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	—	—	2.00
Imported	lb.	1.35	—	1.50
Peppermint Natural, tins	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.50	—	2.80
Japanese	lb.	.75	—	.80
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	2.75	—	2.85
French	lb.	11.00	—	12.00
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Pumilio	lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Rose, French	oz.	10.00	—	12.00
Bulgarian	oz.	8.00	—	14.00
Artificial	oz.	2.50	—	2.75

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Rosemary	lb.	.50	— .60
Sandalwood, East India.....	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
West Indian	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Artificial	lb.	.57	— .60
Savin	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Spearmint	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Spruce	lb.	—	— .85
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Tar, bbls.	gal.	.33	— .35
Refined, U.S.P., cans.....	gal.	—	— 1.00
Thyme, red, U.S.P.....	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
White, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Vetivert, Bourbon	lb.	8.00	— 10.00
Wine, heavy	lb.	—	— 4.50
Wintergreen, sweet birch.....	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Genuine Gaultheria	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk.....	lb.	.33	— .35
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Wormwood Dom.	lb.	—	— 16.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon.....	lb.	13.00	— 15.00
Manilla	lb.	35.00	— 36.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	— 15.00

Oleoresins

Capsicum	lb.	—	— 3.00
Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Cubeb	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Ginger	lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Malefern	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	—	— 5.00
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	— 20.00
Imported	lb.	—	— 22.00
Pepper, black	lb.	—	— 7.00
Vanilla	lb.	—	— 12.00

Perfumers' Sundries

Ambergris, black	oz.	—	— 8.00
Ambergris, gray	oz.	—	— 25.00
Chalk, precipitated	lb.	.02 1/4	— .03 1/2
Civet	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Lanolin hydrous	lb.	.13	— .14
Lanolin anhydrous	lb.	.17	— .18
Musk Cab., pods.....	oz.	17.00	— 18.00
Musk, Cab., grains.....	oz.	26.00	— 28.00
Musk, Tonquin, grains.....	oz.	40.00	— 42.00
Musk, Tonquin, pods.....	oz.	26.00	— 27.00
Orris Root, Florentine, whole.....	lb.	.09	— .10
Verona	lb.	.06	— .07
Powdered, Gran.	lb.	.08	— .12
Rice Starch	lb.	.18	— .20
Talc, Italian	ton	45.00	— 46.00
Talc, French	ton	27.00	— 28.00
Talc, domestic	ton	18.00	— 20.00

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone, C.P.	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Amyl Salicylate	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Imported	lb.	—	— 2.50
Anethol	lb.	—	— 2.00
Anisic Aldehyde	lb.	—	— 6.00
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Free From Chlorine.....	lb.	—	— 2.00
Benzyl Acetate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Imported	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Benzyl Alcohol	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Imported	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Benzyl Benzoate	lb.	—	— 2.00
Borneol	lb.	—	— 3.50
Bromstyrol	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Cinnamic Acid	lb.	3.25	— 3.75

Cinnamic Alcohol	lb.	15.00	— 20.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	—	— 4.80
Citral	lb.	4.25	— 4.90
Citronellol	lb.	13.00	— 15.00
Coumarin	lb.	—	— 4.75
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	—	— 6.00
Eucalyptol	lb.	.35	— .35
Eugenol	lb.	4.50	— 5.10
Geraniol	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	5.50	— 8.00
Heliotropin	lb.	3.25	— 3.80
Indol, C. P.	oz.	—	— 10.00
Iso-Eugenol	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Linalool	lb.	6.50	— 9.00
Linalyl Acetate	lb.	12.00	— 14.00
Linalyl Benzoate	lb.	—	— 18.00
Menthol	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	—	— 6.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb.	—	— 7.00
Methyl Paracresol	lb.	5.50	— 8.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb.	.33	— .35
Mirbane, rect., drums extra.....	lb.	.13 1/4	— .14
Musk Ambrette	lb.	—	— 40.00
Musk Ketone	lb.	—	— 22.00
Musk Xylene	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Nerolin	lb.	—	— 2.50
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Phenylethylalcohol	lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Rhodinol	lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Safral	lb.	—	— .65
Terpineol, C. P.	lb.	.47 1/2	— .60
Vanillin	oz.	.50	— .55
Violet, artificial (Ionone).....	lb.	—	— 10.00
Yara Yara Crystals.....	lb.	—	— 3.00



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Imports from June 4 to June 11

ACIDS—Formic, 80 demijohns, Iscoga Chemical Co., Hamburg; Oxalic, 37 csk., Order, Antwerp; 5 csk., C. B. Richard & Co., Rotterdam; 23 cs., Stein Hall & Co., Rotterdam; 25 bbls., Iscoga Chemical Co., Hamburg; Tartaric, 100 csk., Order, Rotterdam.

ALMONDS—30 bxs., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 300 bxs., Bank of New York, Malaga; 57 bxs., Lazard Freres, Malaga; 50 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Bari; 50 bls., Winter & Co., Bari; 100 bls., British Bank of South America, Bari; 325 bls., Order, Bari; 150 cs., Order, Bordeaux; 200 bgs., 200 cs., M. A. Regglo, Buenos Aires; 81 cs., Order, Palermo; 450 cs., British Bank of South America, Alicante; 975 cs., 50 bls., Irving National Bank, Alicante; 350 cs., Bank of Montreal, Alicante; 2,100 cs., 50 bbls., 70 bls., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Alicante; 700 cs., 25 bbls., American Express Co., Alicante; 900 cs., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Alicante; 300 cs., First National Bank of Minnesota, Alicante; 300 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Alicante; 400 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Alicante; 25 bls., T. M. Duhe & Sons, Alicante; 3,550 cs., 50 bls., Order, Alicante; 350 bxs., Bank of Montreal, Malaga; 200 bgs., W. A. Camp & Co., Tarragona; 300 cs., C. H. Jones & Co., Tarragona; 300 bgs., Pandaleon Bros., Tarragona; 600 bgs., W. A. Higgins & Co., Tarragona; 300 bgs., Hills Bros. Co., Tarragona.

AMMONIUM—Perchlorate, 2,400 cs., First National Bank of Boston, Bristol.

ANILINE—1 cse., New City Bank, Antofagasta.

ANTIMONY—Regulus, 500 cs., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Hankow.

ASAFOETIDA—80 cs., Order, Colombo.

BALSAM—10 cs., Ultramares Corporation, Cristobal; 5 cs., Mercantile Bank of America, Cristobal.

BARIUM—Chloride, 40 bbls., Order, Hamburg.

BARYTES—50 csk., P. Uhlich & Co., Rotterdam.

BEANS—Cocoa, 21 bgs., Park, Benziger Co., St. Lucia; 222 bgs., Middleton & Co., St. Lucia; 78 bgs., E. F. Darrell & Co., St. Lucia; 8 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., St. Lucia; 2 bgs., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 240 bgs., McPherson & Co., St. Kitts; 735 csk., Fruit Dispatch Co., Cristobal; 103 csk., Kunhardt & Co., Cristobal; 532 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, Guayaquil; 100 csk., International Overseas Corp., Monta; 103 bgs., Lawrence Johnson & Co., Bahia; 500 bgs., C. A. Balda, Bahia; 600 bgs., Order, Bahia; 500 bgs., F. S. Buffum & Co., Buenos Aires; 1,350 bgs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Guayaquil; 70 bgs., C. R. De Teaza, Guayaquil; 50 bgs., G. Amsinck & C., Guayaquil; 2,000 bgs., Ultramares Corporation, Guayaquil; 250 bgs., National City Bank, Guayaquil; 1 bx., C. H. Pearson, Demerara; 75 bgs., Gravenhurst & Co., Guayaquil; 900 bgs., C. F. Hernandez Sons & Co., Guayaquil; 300 bgs., Irving National Bank, Guayaquil; 2,300 bgs., Order, Guayaquil; 37 csk., W. R. Grace & Co., Manta; 250 csk., Order, Manta; 250 csk., Ultramares Corporation, Cristobal; 400 csk., H. P. Winter & Co., Cristobal; 70 csk., International Overseas Corporation, Cristobal; 950 csk., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Cristobal; 800 bgs., Order, Liverpool; 570 bgs., Colonial Bank, Trinidad; 275 bgs., Bank of New York, Trinidad; 500 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Trinidad; 132 bgs., T. Scott & Co., Trinidad; 500 bgs., Graham Hinckley & Co., Trinidad; 4,050 bgs., Order, Trinidad; 52 bgs., Huth & Co., Grenada; 100 bgs., Ultramares Corporation, Dominican Ports; 100 bgs., Durnheim & Co., Dominican Ports; 380 bgs., Porcella, Vicini & Co.,

Dominican Ports; 300 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Dominican Ports; 300 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Dominican Ports; 135 bgs., Michelena & Co., Dominican Ports; 5,000 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Dominican Ports; 142 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Macoris; 105 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Macoris; 952 bgs., Ultramares Corporation, Sanchez; 9,662 bgs., Michelena & Co., Sanchez; 144 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Sanchez; 250 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Sanchez; 200 bgs., Sugar Sales Corporation, Sanchez; 674 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez; 148 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Sanchez; 200 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Sanchez; 1,197 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Sanchez; 220 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Samana; 126 bgs., C. A. Stearn & Co., Samana; 400 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Samana; 100 bgs., Lamborn & Co., Puerto Plata; 500 bgs., H. L. Daurheim, Puerto Plata; 137 bgs., Lamborn & Co., Puerto Plata; 4,500 bgs., Irving National Bank, Bahia; 1,000 bgs., National City Bank, Bahia; 4,000 bgs., Bank of New York, Bahia; 1,100 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bahia; 1,000 bgs., Order, Bahia; 240 csk., Order, Para; 250 bgs., Irving National Bank, Port of Spain; 1,500 bgs., Middleton & Co., Port of Spain; 1,364 bgs., Wood & Selick, Port of Spain; 700 bgs., E. F. Darrell & Co., Port of Spain; 1,288 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Port of Spain; 500 bgs., Graham Hinckley & Co., Port of Spain; 250 bgs., Oelrichs & Co., Port of Spain; 1,000 bgs., Order, Port of Spain; 96 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, Maracaibo; 60 bgs., Meyer & Co., Maracaibo; 70 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo; 84 bgs., Meyer & Co., Maracaibo; 100 bgs., American Trading Co., La Guayra; 300 bgs., Daarnhower & Co., La Guayra; 500 bgs., De Sola Bros. & Pardo, La Guayra; 463 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., La Guayra; 150 bgs., Michelena & Co., San Pedro De

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Doshumachi, Osaka, Japan

Cable Address: Camphrier, Osaka
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Macoris: 744 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., San Pedro De Macoris; 140 bgs., W. Schall & Co., San Pedro De Macoris; 2,234 bgs., Ultramarine Corporation, Sanchez; 4,751 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez; 722 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez; 150 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Sanchez; 1,164 bgs., W. Schall & Co., 650 bgs., Michelena & Co., Sanchez; 265 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Guayra; 600 bgs., Scholtz Gillespie & Co., La Guayra; 346 bgs., Yglesias & Co., La Guayra; 80 bgs., Innes & Co., Puerto Plata; 267 bgs., Michelena & Co., Puerto Plata; 217 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Puerto Plata;

CAPOC—490 bbls., Nederlandsch Co. for Overseashandel, Sourabaya; 700 dbic. bbls., First National Bank of Boston, Samarang; bbls., Chemical National Bank, Samarang; 300 bbls., W. R. Grace & Co., Samarang; 1,444 bbls., Netherlands Corporation for Overseas Trade, Samarang; 700 bbls., G. Williamson & Co., Samarang; 300 bbls., Grace Co., Ltd., Samarang; 250 bbls., Kirkpatrick & Co., Samarang

CAPOX—210 bbls., P. Mills, Rotterdam

CHALK—1,000 tons, J. W. Higman & Co., London

CHEMICALS—51 cs., 15 csks., 7 carboys, Merck & Co., Rotterdam; 5 cs., Herimac Drug Co., Havre; 19 cs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Genoa; 34 cs., G. J. Wallon, Inc., Havre; 1 csc., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Havre; 6 cs., Elson & Brewer, Havre; 1 csc., United Fruit Co., Porto Barrios; 34 bbls., Asphaltum Chemical Products Co., Rotterdam

COLORS—160 drs., 28 csks., Ciba Co., Antwerp; 15 pkgs., Helvetia Commercial Co., Barcelona; 1 bbl., H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam; 2 csks., 1 csc., Commonwealth Color & Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 4 cs., L. Scott Libby Co., Havre; 46 cs., Geley Co., Havre; 16 bbls., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 35 bbls., H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam; 8 csks., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 35 csks., National City Bank, Hamburg; Earth, 26 bbls., Equitable Trust Co., Malaga

COPRA—12 bgs., Park, Benziger Co., St. Lucia

DIVI DIVI—2,000 bgs., C. F. Hernandez & Sons, Curacao; 533 bgs., American Trading Co., Curacao

EARTH—Red, 40 csks., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Bristol; 50 bgs., G. Z. Collins & Co., Bristol

EGG YOLK—750 cs., Smith & Schipper, Los Angeles; **Dry**, 160 cs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Hankow

EXTRACT—1 csc., Universal Express Corporation, Cristobal; **Myrobalan**, 40 bgs., W. A. Ross & Bro., Liverpool; **Quebracho**, 90,000 bgs., New York Quebracho Extract Co., Buenos Aires; 10,600 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Buenos Aires; 459 bgs., First Federal Foreign Banking Corporation, Buenos Aires; **Vegetable**, 5 bbls., Valvoline Oil Co., Liverpool

FLOWERS—Arnica, 12 bbls., McLaughlin; Gormley & King, Marseilles

GELATIN—Powder, 35 csks., T. W. Dunn Co., Liverpool

GLYCERINE—63 drs., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Los Angeles to Phila., Pa.

GLUE—40 bgs., Order, London

GUM—100 bgs., National Bank of Egypt, Port Sudan; 150 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan; 250 bgs., Anglo Egyptian Bank, Port Sudan; 2,725 bgs., Order, Port Sudan; **Chicle**, 274 bbls., American Chicle Co., Belize; 580 bbls., Mexican Exploitation Co., Vera Cruz; **Copal**, 142 bgs., International Banking Corporation, Antwerp; 18 bgs., Innes & Co., Rotterdam; **Damar**, 100 cs., Order, Batavia; **Ghatti**, 137 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Bombay; **Kadaya**, 800 bgs., Order, Bombay; **Olibanum**, 40 cs., Order, Colombo; **Tragacanth**, 9 cs., Order, Bombay

HOPS—35 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam; 3,200 csks., Order, Los Angeles, Calif.

IODINE—104 bbls., Nash, Watjen & Bangs, Antofagasta; 94 kegs, Nash, Watjen & Bangs, Iquique

IRON OXIDE—71 csks., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Liverpool; 70 bbls., H. H. Jarrett & Co., Barcelona; 16 csks., S. L. Libby & Co., Malaga; 190 bbls., Order, Malaga; 29 bbls., Downes & Co., Malaga

LEAVES—4 bbls., Lehn & Fink, Marseilles; 20 bbls., Armand Gaidan Freres & Co., Marseilles; **Borage**, 10 bbls., Armand Gaidan Freres & Co., Marseilles; **Lavender**, 23 bbls., Armand Gaidan Freres & Co., Marseilles; **Senna**, 120 bbls., A. Bircher, Bombay; 2 bbls., Order, Bombay

LEECHES—5 cs., Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux; 8 tubs., A. Magnoni, Naples

LIME JUICE—2 csks., Park, Benziger & Co., Dominica; 1 csk., Huth, Gillespie & Co.,

Dominica; 20 csks., Planters' Produce Co., Dominica; 9 csks., F. Pfeiffer & Co., Dominica; 6 csks., Middleton & Co., Dominica

LITHOPONE—10 bbls., Iscoga Chemical Co., Hamburg

MAGNESITE—198 bbls., J. D. Lewis, Rotterdam

MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 162 drs., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Hamburg

MYROBALANS—1,776 pkts., Weir & Boyd, Rotterdam; 1,500 pkts., Order, Bombay; 5,004 pkts., Order, Calcutta

NAPHTHALENE—1,457 bgs., Distilleries Chemical Supply Co., Rotterdam

NUX VOMICA—301 pkts., McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam

OCBRE—500 csks., S. L. Libby & Co., Marseilles

OIL—1 bbl., H. G. Chahin, Beirut; 2 cs., Order, London; **Cocoonut**, 202 bbls., Order, Los Angeles; **Fuel**, 1 csc., Porto Rico Express Co., San Juan; **Haarlem**, 10 cs., Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam; 3 cs., C. L. Huisking, Inc., Rotterdam; **Linseed**, 180 drs., Order, London; 115 bbls., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 1,316 bbls., Order, Bristol; **Olive**, 103 cs., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Naples; 125 cs., Order, Genoa; 500 cs., East River National Bank, Genoa; 3 bbls., Order, Genoa; 75 bbls., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Genoa; 100 cs., C. Basilen & Co., Genoa; 757 cs., Tribuno & Garrish, Genoa; 109 bbls., French American Banking Corporation, Genoa; 400 cs., P. Pastene & Co., Genoa; 10 bbls., V. Zoppa, Naples; 12 bbls., I. Alessandro, Bari; 1 cs., Rahim & Faris, Beirut; 2 cs., N. Ruccia, Bari; 27 bbls., 85 cs., Order, Bari; 18 cs., G. Maresca, Naples; 20 cs., G. Somma, Naples; 3 bbls., F. Capulo, Naples; 1 csc., G. Gommi, Naples; 49 cs., G. Ferrari, Naples; 1 csk., Order, Naples; 4 csks., G. G. Pirro, Palermo; 8 csks., K. Gaciappo, Palermo; 35 cs., 4 csks., Order, Palermo; 100 cs., G. Nicholas & Co., Marseilles; 400 cs., J. Garneau & Co., Marseilles; 25 csks., Irving National Bank, Marseilles; 15 bbls., P. Alange, Marseilles; 125 csks., Order, Marseilles; 256 cs., Order, Marseilles; 230 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Leghorn; 1 bbl., Maritime Line, Leghorn; 200 cs., Incirio Indraccio, Genoa; 1 csc., Shotnen Sales Corporation, Genoa; 260 cs., D. R. Crotley, Genoa; 34 bbls., First National Bank of Boston, Smyrna; 150 bbls., Order, Smyrna; **Palm**, 44 csks., Thornt & Fehr, Liverpool; 14 csks., African & Eastern Trading Co., Liverpool; **Sod**, 75 bbls., Order, Liverpool; **Residium**, 600 bbls., Order, Marseilles; **Sulfur Olive**, 1,200 bbls., East River National Bank, Bari; 100 bbls., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Bari; 80 bbls., Bank of British West Africa; Bari; 109 bbls., Corn Exchange National Bank, Bari; 100 bbls., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Bari; 500 bbls., Fourth Street National Bank, Bari; 100 bbls., Order, Marseilles; 50 bbls., E. F. Jones, Naples; **Mineral, Medicinal**, 4,022 bbls., Order, Los Angeles

OIL, ESSENTIAL—2 drs., 4 hlf. drs., Middleton & Co., Martinique; 1 csc., C. G. Euler Marseilles; 15 cs., Order, Malaga; **Cade**, 6 drs., K. Malmberg, London; **Cassia**, 100 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Hongkong; **Copalba**, 30 csks., Order, Para; **Lemon**, 20 cs., E. & J. Burke, Palermo; 50 cs., Order, Palermo; **Lime**, 8 cs., Middleton & Co., St. Lucia; 1 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Dominica; 14 cs., F. S. Maynard & Son, Dominica; **Orange**, 23 csks., Order, London; 75 cs., Order, Palermo

PIASSAVA—20 bbls., Eaton, Schleich & Woll, Antwerp; 20 bbls., F. H. Cone & Co., Liverpool

PLUMBAGO—60 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo

POTASSIUM SALTS—Caustic, 64 drs., Peters, White & Co., Hamburg; 23 drs., Netherland Chemical Co., Hamburg; 70 drs., Iscoga Chemical Co., Hamburg; **Nitrate**, 5,420 bgs., Wessel, Duval & Co., Iquique

QUININE—88 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Batavia

QUINOIDINE—153 csks., Order, Hamburg

ROOT—Ipecac, 5 bbls., Order, Bahia; **Licorice**, 30 cs., Order, Marseilles

SAFFRON—2 cs., P. E. Anderson & Co., Alicante; 1 csc., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Alicante

SEED—1 bx., Lock Mfg. Co., Antigua; 4 cs., D. Morabito, Naples; 416 bgs., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Buenos Aires; 2,371 bgs., Merchants Loan & Trust Co., Buenos Aires; 1,641 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires; 1,640 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Buenos Aires; 83 bgs., Irving National Bank, London; **Anise**, 60 bgs., Order, Malaga; **Blue Poppy**, 107 bgs., A.

Stallman & Co., Rotterdam; **Cardamom**, 20 cs., L. Huisking, Inc., Porto Barrios; **Castor**, 4,259 bgs., Bank of New York, Santos; 5,213 bgs., Order, Bombay; **Clover**, 354 bgs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Valparaiso; 700 bbls., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Havre; 200 csks., Equitable Trust Co., Hamburg; 290 bbls., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Havre; **Fennel**, 55 bgs., McLaughlin, Gormley & King, Marseilles; 10 bgs., Order, Hamburg; **Hellebore**, 57 bgs., McLaughlin, Gormley & King, Marseilles; **Hemp**, 3 bxs., American Express Co., Buenos Aires; **Higuera**, 4 csks., Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Buena Ventura; **Linseed**, 40,984 bgs., Order, Rosario; 34,333 bgs., Muir & Co., Rosario; 34,400 bgs., Order, Rosario; 71,391 bgs., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Rosario; **Mustard**, 250 csks., A. Jonsson, London; **Poppy**, 100 bgs., Armstrong, Rotterdam; **White Clover**, 30 bgs., Schall & Co., Rotterdam

SHELLAC—142 pkgs., Weir & Boyd, Rotterdam; 719 pkgs., Rogers, Pyatt, Shellac Co., London; 20 bgs., Order, London; 49 pkgs., Order, London

SOAP—1 csc., F. Pfeiffer, Marseilles; 18 cs., Order, Marseilles; 650 bxs., J. Nordlinger, Leghorn; 450 bxs., Leghorn Trading Co., Leghorn; 23 cs., Knowlton & Sackett, Liverpool; **Mineral**, 416 cs., Order, Marseilles

SODIUM SALTS—Bicarbonate, 1 keg, Order, London; **Cyanide**, 60 cs., National City Bank, Marseilles; **Nitrate**, 11,364 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Antofagasta; 5,529 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Iquique; 24,814 bgs., Wessel, Duval & Co., Iquique

SPICES—Black Pepper, 300 bgs., American Bluefrueveem, Inc., Rotterdam; 1,177 bgs., Old & Wallace, Batavia; 1,593 bgs., Catz American Trading Co., Batavia; 9,293 bgs., Nederland Corporation for Overseas Trade, Batavia; 1,270 bgs., Order, Batavia; 100 bbs., Order, Calcutta; **White**, 500 bbs., Order, Batavia; **Cassia**, 124 pkgs., Daarnhower & Co., Rotterdam; 266 pkgs., Frame & Co., Rotterdam; 940 pkgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 500 bbls., Van Loan & Co., Hongkong; 192 bbls., Catz American Co., Batavia; 100 cs., Van Loan & Co., Hongkong; 100 cs., W. N. Tappenback, Hongkong; **Chillies**, 110 pkgs., Frame & Co., London; 108 bgs., Smith & Schipper, Bombay; 27 bgs., Order, Bombay; **Cloves**, 63 bgs., Daarnhower & Co., Rotterdam; 60 bgs., Daarnhower & Co., Rotterdam; **Ginger**, 76 bgs., Order, London; **Mace**, 13 bbls., Frame & Co., Grenada; 4 cs., 1 bbl., Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; **Nutmegs**, 86 cs., Frame & Co., Rotterdam; 136 pkgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; **Paprika**, 700 bgs., Union Comm. S. A., Alicante; 100 bgs., Hamilton, Fisch & Co., Alicante; 100 bgs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Alicante; 100 bgs., Van Loan & Co., Alicante; 60 bgs., Korona Spice Co., Alicante; 75 bgs., Gomez, Ferron & Martines, Alicante; 25 bgs., Wilxon Spice Co., Alicante; 375 bgs., Order, Alicante; 113 bgs., Smith & Schipper, Cartagena; 250 bgs., R. Moellhausen, Cartagena; 20 bgs., C. B. Richard & Co., Cartagena; **Pepper**, 160 bgs., Catz American Co., Genoa

SUMAC—Ground, 200 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Palermo

TALC—400 bgs., C. A. Solomon & Bros., Bordeaux; 200 bgs., Witaker, Clark & Daniel, Bordeaux; 5 bgs., L. Wather Blanc, Bordeaux

TAPIOCA FLOUR—540 bgs., National Bank of Commerce, Batavia; 500 bgs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Batavia; 10,163 bgs., Perkins Glue Co., Batavia; 5,737 bgs., Order, Sourabaya

TARTAR—236 bbls., Tartar Chemical Works, Valencia; 65 bbls., C. Pfizer & Co., Valencia; 129 csks., Tartar Chemical Works, Barcelona

THYMOL—2 cs., Eastman Kodak, Ltd., Bombay

TURMERIC—381 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay; 286 bgs., Order, Bombay

WAX—3 bgs., Errazuriz, Simpson & Co., Valparaiso; 10 bgs., Irving, Buenos Aires; 90 bgs., Meyer Co., London; 1 bbl., A. Philippi & Co., Mavague; 9 bbls., S. Ferrea & Co., Cienfuegos; **Bees**, 85 csks., National City Bank, Valparaiso; 135 csks., W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso

WINE—Medicinal, 115 csks., Rathfen Bros., Malaga; 311 bbls., Order, Rathfen Bros., 5 butts, American Shipping Co., Malaga; 1 csc., A. Tveck, Rotterdam; 170 cs., L. Renault & Co., Bordeaux; 1 bbl., American Shipping Co., London; 115 cs., J. Garneau Co., Liverpool; 1 csc., M. Dale, Bordeaux; 50 cs., E. M. Laurent Co., Bordeaux; 160 cs., J. Garneau Co., Bordeaux

Of Interest in the Trade

A judgment for \$254.13 obtained by the General Chemical Co. against Bernard Bart has been satisfied.

E. L. Pritchett of Valley Falls, N. Y., has been appointed New York representative of the Hercules Powder Co., a Delaware corporation.

No trustee was elected at the meeting last week of the creditors of the Edgertyn Aniline Corporation, 86 Leonard street, New York. An adjourned meeting will be held June 16.

At the first meeting of the creditors of the Orinoka Pharmacal Co., this city, Carol W. King was chosen as trustee, with bond at \$2,000. Another meeting will be held June 21.

E. E. Fischer, formerly president and treasurer of the Kalle Color & Chemical Co., Inc., New York, has been elected a vice-president and director of the American Aniline Products, Inc.

Cable advices to the Department of Commerce announce that the Italian government has prohibited the importation of synthetic dyes and intermediates, except under special license. The order is already effective.

Legislation approved by Secretary of War Weeks designed to protect American concerns from foreign competition in the use of patents, including dyestuffs, has been favorably reported to the Senate by the Patents Committee.

The Royal Baking Powder Co. has announced a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock payable June 30 to stockholders of record June 15, and 1½ per cent quarterly dividend on the preferred payable on the same date.

The representative of the German potash combine was unable to obtain orders during his recent visit to the United States and upon his return to Frankfurt-on-the-Main reported that American dealers would remain out of the market for several months.

The annual Willard Gibbs dinner and award of medal for 1921 was held on Tuesday at the Congress Hotel, Chicago. The medal was awarded to Mme. Marie Sklodowska Curie. The presentation address was made by Dr. Julius Stieglitz. Dr. H. N. McCoy reviewed Mme. Curie's work in the radium field.

The net profits of the International Nickel Co., New York, for the fiscal year, after deducting expenses, depreciation, exhaustion of minerals, provision for foreign and U. S. taxes and all other charges, were \$2,029,700, which, after paying the 6% dividends on the preferred stock, is equivalent to approximately 3.6% on the common stock, or 90 cents per share of par value of \$25.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have placed on the market a direct color under the name Pontamine Light Yellow 5 G X. This product is a very greenish yellow which before the war found extensive use on cotton for self shades of very bright yellows and for bright greens in combination with Sky Blue. It is distinguished by the excellent fastness to light and washing, particularly when aftertreated, says the announcement. An important point is that the dyeing can be discharged to a good white with Rongalite. On union material in a neutral bath with Glauber's Salt, the wool is colored very much redder than the cotton.

COAL PRODUCTION IS INCREASING

E. H. Hawkins, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours, chairman of the Fuel Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, 19 Park Row, New York, reports to the Association:

"All members of the Committee will be interested in the 'fact-finding' bill and the 'Seasonal coal-rate bill' which were introduced by Senator Frelinghuysen and favorably reported to the Senate on May 16th. Hearings before the Committee on Manufacturers on the Calder Bill (S-4828) introduced at the last session of Congress, have been published. Copies can no doubt be had by application to the Federal Trade Commission or Senator La Follette, Chairman of the Committee on Manufacturers.

"The Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington, gets out a monthly report on the production of coal and coke and also a monthly report of refinery statistics and stocks of oils at refineries. The same Bureau has recently issued a preliminary report on common stocks of coal, dated April first. All of these reports contain good information for fuel purchasing agents and may be had on request to the Bureau of Mines.

"There is little change in the coal situation except that production has been increasing somewhat since about the middle of last month.

"Pittsburgh advises that due to the 28c per ton reduction in freight for coal moving to the Northwest by the lakes, shipments from that district have increased quite materially. Toronto reports that prices prevailing in their district are not a good indication of the market, due to the fact that a large number of wholesalers keep coal running from the Pennsylvania fields and if it is not sold before arrival buyers are often able to secure coal at lower than market prices."

DYE LOBBY INQUIRY DELAYED

Washington, D. C., June 15.—Senator King of Utah author of the resolution calling for an investigation of the dyestuff and other alleged lobbies in Washington appeared before a special sub-committee composed of Senators Cummins, Sterling, and Walsh of Montana on Monday urging a favorable report on his resolution. The committee was in executive session.

Following the conference Senator King refused to discuss the meeting further than to state that he had given the subcommittee his reasons for asking for the investigation and Senator Cummins, chairman, stated that nothing of importance had been developed. He said, however, that owing to the absence from the city of Senator Moses of New Hampshire, who is in favor of the resolution a further conference will be held on Thursday, following which the subcommittee will make a report as to whether or not it favors the reporting out of the resolution.

The demurrer to the complaint in the action of Mitsui & Co., Inc., against the Charles F. Garrigues Co. has been sustained in the New York courts which also denied the plaintiff's motion for judgment on pleadings, leave being granted to serve an amended complaint within 10 days upon payment of a fine of \$10. The action seeks damages for breach of contract to accept and pay for quicksilver sold by plaintiff to defendant.

In reply to an inquiry from a reader, the financial editor of the New York "American" says the cause for the low price of Virginia-Carolina preferred stock is probably the greatly curtailed buying power of the southern planters.

Books of Trade Interest

THE TECHNICAL EXAMINATION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND NATURAL GAS. By W. A. Hamor, of the Mellon Institute, and F. W. Padgett, of the University of Oklahoma. 8 vo.; 591 pages. Illustrated. First Edition. The McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York. 1920.

A handbook for the petroleum and natural gas technologist. The plan of the book and the acceptance that has been already accorded it in the field point to its ultimate adoption as a standard in the field. Much information is contained in it on the more recent problems of the fuel chemist particularly with reference to internal combustion engines and the substitution of benzene for gasoline. The chapters on the evaluation of bituminous road materials and oil shales and on the control of benzol recovery plants are especially valuable. The other chapters are given over to the description of methods of examination of various petroleum products, gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oils, etc. A chapter on the examination of natural gas has been included. An appendix of some 272 pages contains the present standard analytical methods of the American Railroad Association, American Society for Testing Materials, American Society of Municipal Improvements, American Society of Civil Engineers and the various railroads. The statement included in the title page that this is the first edition leads us to believe that the authors expect to make revisions as found necessary to keep abreast of the times. The first eight chapters of the book supplement Chapters IV, XI, XII and XVII of Bacon and Hamor's "American Petroleum Industry."

A LABORATORY MANUAL FOR THE DETECTION OF POISONS AND POWERFUL DRUGS. By Dr. Wilhelm Autenrieth, Professor in the University of Freiburg. Authorized translation by William H. Warren, Ph.D. Fifth American Edition translated from the Fourth German Edition. 8 vo., 342 pages. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia. 1921.

The work of Autenrieth and Warren has been a standard in the field of toxicology too long to require an introduction to the profession. The present edition is little different from its predecessors except in the inclusion of a full treatment of the detection of methyl alcohol in the presence of ethyl, which was introduced following the heavy mortality from the drinking of the former a year or so ago. The question of "normal" arsenic is treated a little more fully than in the German work, but otherwise the changes appearing in the present edition are of a very minor nature. An index of authors has been added, which is a decided improvement.

THERMODYNAMICS AND CHEMISTRY. By F. H. MacDougall, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Chemistry, University of Minnesota. 8 vo., 391 pages. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. 1921.

An empirical development of thermodynamics based on the first and second laws. The book is intended for advanced students of chemistry and it might be added that from the nature of the treatment the proper understanding of the matter presented requires a working knowledge of the calculus. The application of the theories developed is a prominent feature of the book as problems of a practical nature are appended to each chapter. While the subject is treated in a very lucid manner the book lacks the bulk of so many others treating the same subject. The principal departure in the development of the subject is the omission of the kinetic theory as a basis for explanations.

J. Larkin has obtained a judgment for \$4,912.81 against Theodore Geisenheimer and Alfred T. Lichtenstein, composing the firm of Geisenheimer & Co.

New Incorporations

The Eastern Chemical Co., Boston, Mass., Capital \$50,000. Henry A. Smith and Joseph J. McCloskey.

The Normal Apparatus Co., Chicago, Ill., capital \$15,000. To manufacture chemicals. Carl F. W. Pfeiffer, Charles J. Deegan and E. Merckle, 217-23 West Huron street.

The National Casein Co., Chicago, Ill., capital \$15,000. To manufacture glues and kindred products. Richard P. Poulton, Joseph A. Rogers and William E. Rodriques, 613 West Eighteenth street.

J. E. Templeton & Co., Inc., Westfield, Mass., capital \$20,000. To manufacture chemicals and oils. Louis M. Fuller and James E. Templeton.

The A. A. Noe Chemical Co., Rogersville, Tenn., capital \$15,000. A. A. Noe and J. L. Cunningham.

Far East Products Co., Brooklyn, capital \$10,000. Chemists and druggists. E. S. Liebscher, F. F. Lowe, J. Cole; attorney, S. A. Ryan, 170 Broadway, New York.

Hercules Explosives Corp., Manhattan, capital 80,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital \$4,000,000. R. H. Dunham, T. W. Bacchus, W. H. Annette; attorneys, White & Case, 14 Wall st.

X. I. R. Remedy Co., Dover, Del., capital \$50,000. Incorporated by Capital Trust Co. of Delaware, Dover.

Crema Coco Co., Brooklyn, capital \$25,000. Chemists and druggists. J. H. and G. D. and M. C. McManus; attorney, G. D. Bergener, 175 Remsen st.

National Coal Products Corp., Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. Chemicals. Incorporated by U. S. Corporation Co., New York.

U-Rub-It Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. W. L. Henderson, William T. Conwell, William F. Vogel, Philadelphia; attorney, Thomas Conwell, Lewes, Del.

Picotte-Sennert, Manhattan, capital \$125,000. Industrial chemists. P. E. Picotte, A. C. Sennert, P. M. Butters; attorney, W. P. Rafferty, Syracuse.

Leather Chemical Products Corp., Newark, N. J., capital \$100,000. Benjamin Shaufeld, Louis Stryjesky, Newark, Helen Kearns, Harrison.

Standard Fertilizer Co., Centerville, Tenn., capital \$480,000. A. H. Grigsby, H. H. Campbell, C. A. Betts, Centerville.

Rylee Drug Co., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. J. Ryan, M. and F. Lee; attorneys, Ryan, Heffernan & Down, 25 W. 45th st.

Hudson Wholesale Drug Co., Jersey City, capital \$100,000. Abraham Brauer, Dr. Jack S. Kaplan, Benjamin H. Williams, Jersey City.

Adorissima Facial Products Co., Queens, N. Y., capital \$100,000. Drugs and perfumery. H. E. Chevalier, W. C. Dillman, J. L. Palma; attorneys, Blensly & Wolff, Richmond Hill, L. I.

Belgian-American Coke Ovens Corp., Dover, Del., capital \$300,000. Incorporated by Registrar and Transfer Co., Wilmington, Del.

Schaefer Drug Corp., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. E. W. and O. Schaefer, M. Boehringer; attorney, B. Swartz, 192 Broadway.

Penn-Alto Drug Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. E. J. Aull, J. H. Poppaw, L. R. Gould, Altoona, Pa.; incorporated by the Capital Trust Co. of Delaware.

Phillips & Jaffray, Manhattan, capital \$25,000. Slizings and soluble oils. H. C. Good, B. D. Phillips, S. L. Jaffray; attorney, J. W. Hyde, 294 Broadway.

In the suit of Albert Heye against the American Chemical Education Co. and the estate of Henry Schreiter, Justices Clarke, Laughlin, Dowling, Merrell and Greenbaum sitting in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, New York, the order made by Justice Finch granting Albert Heye's motion for judgment and overruling the demurrer of the defendants, was affirmed last week. The chemical company and the Schreiter estate are given leave to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. The suit is for \$60,000 damages, involving a coal-tar patent.

The Dow Chemical Co. announce pistons for internal combustion engines made of their magnesium alloy, Dowmetal. Cars equipped with them took first, third and ninth places in the Memorial Day races on the Indianapolis Speedway (500 miles), and first place in the Free-for-All Race for Fords at Saginaw on May 29 went to the only entry so equipped. The Dowmetal pistons are about one-fourth the weight of cast iron while aluminum pistons are some 65% heavier than those of Dowmetal.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have obtained a judgment for \$425 against Clarence Gruner.

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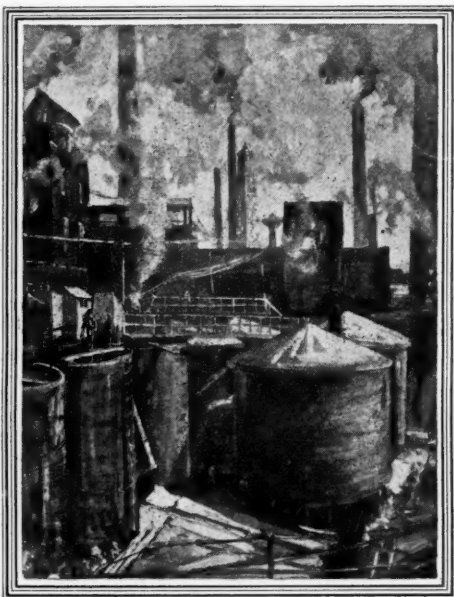
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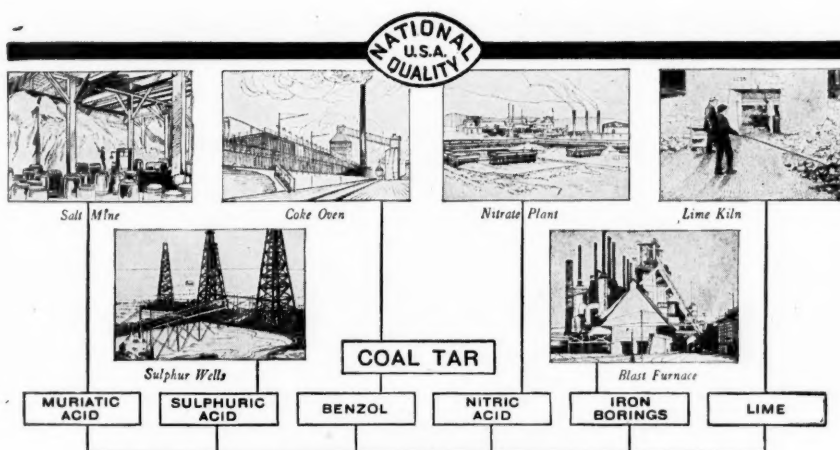
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